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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 20, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE Republicans of Bladen have pursued the same course as the Republicans of Cumberland. They will vote for the State and national Republican tickets, but for the Third party county ticket.

IT is not at all unlikely, says the Washington *Post*, that in a short time there will be a closing up of the old party lines and the Third party will cut a very slight figure in the Presidential fight which it entered with such a flourish of trumpets.

GOVERNOR HOLT has named August 8th as North Carolina day at Chicago next year. "I have selected this day," says the Governor, "because it is the anniversary of the birthday of Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America and for whom a county in our State is named."

GOVERNOR HOLT will be accompanied to Chicago to attend the dedicatory ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition, to-morrow, by the following officers of the staff: Gen. Glenn, Cols. Harrell, Hubert Haywood, Julian S. Carr, Benehan Cameron, Thomas W. Strange and William H. Williams and Majs. William B. Grimes and Samuel F. Telfair.

THE Columbus celebration in New York, last week, was closed by a grand banquet at Lenox Lyceum. Several hundred of the best known men in the country were seated at the tables. The President of the United States was not present, owing to the illness of his wife. He was represented by Vice President Morton. The most prominent figure in the beautiful hall was ex-President Cleveland. Other distinguished persons present were ex President Rutherford B. Hayes, Secretary of State Foster, Secretary of the Treasury Foster and other members of the Cabinet; Baron Fava, Italian Minister; Bishop Potter and Gen. Horace Porter.

AT the national convention of Democratic clubs in New York the other day, North Carolina was complimented by the appointment of Mr. B. C. Beckwith as one of the Reading Clerks. The permanent organization of the convention was as follows:

Chairman, Patrick A. Collins, Massachusetts; Vice-Chairman, John Martin McGinness, Montana; Secretaries, Frederic A. Goodwin, New York, and A. Arthur McSherry, Maryland; Reading Clerks, Charles H. Hoffman, Pennsylvania, and J. R. Beckwith, North Carolina.

Each State was entitled to a vice-president, and Mr. E. Chambers Smith, late chairman of the State Democratic Executive committee, received that distinction from our delegation.

THE thirteen original States will be represented in the parade next Thursday at Chicago, by thirteen young ladies, descendents of revolutionary fathers. They have been named as follows: Miss Cornelia Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Mary Canby, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Eliza C. Chase, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. John Gill, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Mildred Mulphy McPheeters, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Eliza Trumbull Roberson, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Emily G. D. Stevens, East Orange, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth Pinkney Dangerfield, Virginia; Mrs. Stephen Decatur, Portsmouth, N. H. South Carolina and Massachusetts have not responded. Mrs. Cleveland was nominated to represent New York.

HERE is a foretaste of the Force bill. A recent telegram from Montgomery, Alabama, says:

"Two deputy United States Marshals went from here to Union Springs, the county seat of Bullock county, forty miles east, for the purpose of arresting Probate Judge Frazier and Circuit Court Clerk Picket, on the charge of violating Section 5,515, Revised Statutes of the United States. These two officers, in conference with the sheriff, appointed the managers for the elections. The State law requires the appointment of three inspectors for each place of voting; two of which shall be members of opposite political parties, if practicable. The arrest of the two Bullock county officers is because of their refusal to appoint the list asked for by the Third party-ites. The sheriff who sympathizes with that element was not arrested, as he was willing to accede to their demands. The arrests caused profound sensation in the little town and a large number of friends accompanied the prisoners to Montgomery. The arrested officers avow that the managers have been appointed in accordance with the law."

"THIS week has been Cleveland's round," said a recent Washington correspondent. "The Republicans about the capitol are very busy trying to explain away the effect of the serious break in their ranks that has occurred, but notwithstanding all their efforts it is plain that they are worried. Indiana Democrats here say that there is no longer any doubt about Indiana, since Gresham has come out on the side of Cleveland. The loss of two influential and popular ex-Cabinet officers and several lesser lights all in a bunch is enough to make the Republicans here who have a vital interest in the result, wear long faces. Then the news from Florida and Georgia takes the wind out of their sails. They begin to realize now that the South will be in her old place on the 8th of November. The national committee will practically abandon the fight in the South since the inglorious defeat of the Weaverites and make New York the scene of the final struggle. That Republican money has already gone into North Carolina there is no doubt but the supply will probably be cut short."

CHIEF Supervisor of elections, A. W. Shaffer, of Raleigh, has been interviewed, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger*, regarding the appointments thus far made of supervisors in that district. It will be remembered that two weeks ago the supervisors for two counties were appointed, being in both cases only Republicans and Third party men, who had been recommended jointly by those parties. Col. Shaffer says that to-day supervisors were appointed for the counties of Halifax, Northampton, Edgecombe, Hertford, Vance, Robeson, Cumberland, Bertie, Pamlico, Lenoir, Wilson, Camden and Jones. In all of these save Bertie, Edgecombe and Vance only Republicans and Third party men were put in as Democrats were not recommended. In Bertie and Edgecombe Democrats were recommended. In Vance only Third party men's names were sent up. Col. Shaffer had a list of Democrats from that county (but not a certified one) and appointed the men named in it. He says he does not think many other county lists will be sent in."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

On Wednesday the Manhattan railroad carried 1,075,537 passengers. ——The line of march of Wednesday's big parade in New York city looked Thursday like a cyclone had struck a box factory. ——James A. Parker, a well known shoe merchant of Petersburg, Va., was found dead under his back porch Wednesday night. ——The Light House Board estimates for the next fiscal year iuclude $150,000 for Cape Fear station and $70,000 for Cape Lookout light ship. ——The New York courts hold the new Apportionment law of that State to be constitutional. ——Last Sunday was the day set apart by the General Conference of the Methodist Church for taking up collections for the University at Washington City. ——There was a notable gathering of Republicans at Ophir farm last week. Chief among them was Jas. G. Blaine. ——The Missouri Pacific train was held up near Coffeyville, Kan., and robbed Wednesday night. ——Most of the Cabinet and the Supreme court left Washington City Tuesday to attend the Columbian celebration at Chicago. ——Governor Holt commutes to imprisonment for life the death sentence of a woman in Perquimans county. —— At the request of the Chicago Fair authorities, Governor Holt appoints August 18th North Carolina day at the fair. ——Governor Holt has appointed delegates to the Congress of National Prison board to meet in Baltimore December 3rd. ——The last of the State troops left Homestead, Pa., last week. The cost of the troops at Homestead to the State has been $600,000. ——There is fear of serious trouble with striking miners and glass workers at Carmaux, France. ——Attorney General Miller has instructed the district attorney for the middle district of Tennessee to vigorously prosecute the cases against the moonshiners who killed the revenue officers in that district. ——The new protected cruiser is to be named the *Olympia*. ——The four negro boys between the ages of 18 and 20 years, arrested for the murder of Johnson and his daughter in Alabama have confessed their crime. They were taken from jail and shot. ——In the parade at Chicago to-day the thirteen original States will be represented by thirteen ladies, one from each State. North Carolina will be represented by Miss Mildred McPheeters. Mrs. Cleveland has been asked to represent New York. ——The Richmond and Danville ticket office at Alexandria was robbed Sunday night. A man was arrested in Baltimore while trying to sell the tickets to a ticket broker. —— Secretary of State Foster has written Cardinal Rampola of the Vatican in regard to the exhibition at Chicago by the Pope of relics of Columbus.—— Dr. Maynard, the Third partyite, spoke at Saddletree, in Robeson county, Thursday. He was replied to and flayed by N. A. McLean, Esq. —— The man Meares, who was tried at Lumberton for killing his children, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity. —— The Bullock county, Ala., officials indicted for not appointing Third party judges of election, were before a United States commissioner last week and waved examination and gave bond to await action of the grand jury. —— The Board of Education of Detroit have excluded Catholics from teaching in the public schools of that city. ——Senator Daniel declined to speak at the Chicago celebration this week. ——A fearful snow storm was raging in Wyoming and Colorado Thursday and the day before. In some places the snow was five feet on a level and had drifted eighteen feet in railroad cuts. Many trains are delayed and there are reports of fatal accidents —— Five men were killed and six wounded at works of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company. ——The report of the hanging of the murderers of Johnson and his daughter, of Alabama, is confirmed. ——Hon. D. J. Caldwell and R. B. Kerner made stirring Democratic speeches at Randleman Thursday night. The former gentleman is 80 years old. ——A fearful railroad wreck occurred near New London, Conn., in which five men and several race horses were killed. The train dispatcher has been arrested as the cause of the accident. ——In a bye election in England the Conservatives gain a seat in the House of Commons. ——Gen. Stevenson and Congressman Springer spoke at Alton, Ill., Friday. ——Capt. G. M. Hodges, of Hodges, S. C., was so badly injured by a cotton gin last week that both his arms had to be amputated. His recovery is doubtful. ——The schooner conveying the Tennessee exhibits has arrived at Chicago. ——A Canadian schooner was caught in the sealing grounds and put in charge of a United States marshal who was disarmed and put ashore by the crew. ——Congressman Morse, of Massachusetts, says Private Secretary Halford told him that the Democrats were paying Mrs. Gaugar for her prohibition speeches in Indiana, and Private Sec'y Halford says he did nothing of the sort. ——Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh addressed the Democratic clubs of New York. ——Coffeyville was under arms all last night in readiness to meet an attack, said to be threatened by the remaining members of the Dalton gang. A patrol was established around the town. The attack did not occur. Coffeyville telegraphed to Parsons and Kansas City for arms and word came back that 200 men would be sent. The authorities replied that arms and not men were needed. A case of rifles was received and the town is in fighting trim. ——A special to the *World* from Cincinnati says: "The fact may be set down that Judge D. Cox, a distinguished republican ex-governor of Ohio, will next month cast his vote for Cleveland and Stevenson. Judge Cox has been all his life a steadfast and consistent republican, and his views have always been held in great respect by his party The announcement of his change will be a thunderbolt. ——C. C. Pool, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third North Carolina district, has withdrawn in favor of J. J. Gatling, Third partyite. ——W. J. McKenzie was fatally shot by Professor Maurice Adams at a select ball at Uhrig's Cove, Mo., on Friday night. ——The finest block in West Point, Miss., was destroyed by fire Friday morning; loss $70,000, insurance $35,000. ——Harnett county court house was destroyed by what is thought to have been an incendiary fire last week. ——An immense Democratic meeting was held in Philadelphia last Friday night, and many who hold tickets of admission to the Academy of Music were unable to obtain entrance to the great auditorium. Wayne MacVeigh was the principal speaker. ——Five hundred Swedes were made American citizens in bunch at Rockford, Ill.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THIS IS A DEMOCRATIC YEAR.

FAITH IN THE PEOPLES' PATRIOTISM.

Chairman Simmons to the People.

ROOMS STATE DEMOCRATIC
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 6, 1892.

To the People of North Carolina:

Evidently this is to be a Democratic year. All the September and October elections so far held have gone strongly in our favor. In Vermont we have reduced the old time Republican majority 24 per cent. In Maine, the home of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Reed, notwithstanding tremendous efforts to increase the Republican majority, for its effect upon the country, we have, with comparatively small effort, cut down that majority fully 33 per cent., and thrown that little Republican stronghold almost, if not altogether, into the column of doubtful States.

In Arkansas, where the Third party claimed to be especially strong, we have made a clean sweep, carrying that State by the largest majority we have received there in twenty-five years, and polling more votes than the Republican and Third parties combined.

In Alabama we overcame by a handsome majority, the fusion between the two opposing parties, and that despite the fact that the Republican National Executive committee is said to have furnished the Kolb faction, representing the Third party, 75,000 with which to defeat the Democracy.

In Florida the Republicans did not put out a State ticket, but endorsed the ticket put forth by the Third party. For weeks past the atmosphere has been laden with rumors and predictions that this strange and unnatural combination would sweep the field in that State. On the 4th inst. the election in Florida was held, and small as is its aggregate vote, our majority reached the modest but comfortable number of 24,000.

And now the wires brings us the glad tidings of overwhelming victory in our sister State of Georgia. There, as in Florida, the Radicals and Weaverites united, and in open shame celebrated an unholy wedlock, but the wrath of an indignant people has happily cut short their honeymoon of great expectations. Seventy thousand Democratic majority is a very satisfactory answer to the boastful predictions with which the allied followers of Harrison and Weaver have for days past taunted us.

Nor does the Empire State of New York any longer languish in the doubtful column. A few weeks ago the electoral vote of that great State was bodily claimed for Harrison and Reid, but to-day those who study the political situation as they do the stock markets freely offer to stake ten to seven upon Democratic victory in that State, and find no takers.

In Indiana, the home of Harrison, the Republicans, demoralized and dispirted by the rising tide of Democracy, have almost abandoned hope, and the shrewdest and wisest observers of the drift and crystalization of sentiment there confidently assert that not even Dudley's "block of five" system can swing its electoral vote from the Cleveland column.

Nor is this all. The situation in at least four other Western States, hitherto Republican, gives unmistakable promise of Democratic success in November.

The farmers of these States, many of whom contemplated independent action, are beginning to see clearly the hopelessness of the movement, and that their interests will be best served by the election of Mr. Cleveland; and, under the leadership of Judge Gresham, who was recently, with remarkable unanimity and enthusiasm, tendered the nomination for the Presidency by the Omaha convention, are rallying to the Democratic standard by thousands. The wires yesterday brought us the gratifying intelligence that this great and trusted leader of the Western people, in an interview, has advised his friends who are in the Third party movement that there is no possibility of electing Mr. Weaver, and that the only hope of saving the country from Plutocracy lies in the election of Mr. Cleveland, and with solemn emphasis predicts that "four years more of McKinleyism will ruin the farmers and the workingmen and place the country completely under the control of the Plutocrats through the creation of trusts and combinations which would control the industries and markets of the country."

All this is but the flood of the great tidal wave of Democracy which in 1890 swept the entire country, submerging the party of special privileges and class legislation beneath a majority of 148 in the lower House of Congress. These unmistakable and overwhelming evidences of its constantly increasing momentum make it all but certain that its mighty sweep will not subside until it has safely landed in the White House him from whom it received its first inspiration and impetus.

Evidently, I repeat, this is to be Democratic year, and now with entire confidence I predict when the roll is called on the morning of November 9th, North Corolina with her usual majority swollen by the influence of the tidal wave, will take her accustomed place in the front rank of the victors, her banner bearing high the triumphant ensigns of Democracy.

This is not the vaporing of mere fancy nor vain and idle predictions, but a plain and unvarnished statement of the facts and results already evolved; what has already been accomplished and what will inevitably follow are but the logical outcome of the influences and forces now operating in the entire country in favor of our party.

Mr. Cleveland's nomination at Chicago was unmistakably the result of a people's movement, extending throughout the length and breadth of the country. His nomination was made against the protest of the politicians, and despite the solid opposition of his own State, because in him the people recognized their ablest and boldness champion, who, in his great message of 1887, had drawn clearly and boldly the lines of battle between the favored classes and oppressed masses, and sounded the tocsin of alarm which, like the blast of the war trumpet, had awakened the sleeping millions who constitute "the great army of the oppressed" to a realization of their wrongs, and to the remedy as pointed out by him in that great declaration of their rights.

It was this message which defeated him in 1888, and it is this message, supplemented by by his recent letter of acceptance, expressing profound sympathy with the people in their distress, and demanding that they be supplied with sufficient money, which will elect him in 1892.

It defeated him 1888 because the classes who are interested in the unjust and vicious system of bounties is assailed, being few in numbers, readily united and brought to bear against him all their immense resources of power and wealth, and thus compassed his defeat before the people, who move slowly, had time to comprehend thoroughly the import of the issue involved. But the elections of 1890, the Chicago convention, and the results of the elections just held, all show that the people at length understand, and understanding will reserve the snap judgment of 1888.

REPUBLICAN AND THIRD PARTY COALITION.

Here in North Carolina we have a repetition of the same combination which has just met with such signal defeat in Arkansas, Florida and Georgia.

The disguise behind which this combination seeks to veil its purposes is to transparent to decieve, and only add to the compact the odious features of conspiracy.

Between the leaders of the Third party and those of the Republican party, there is undoubtedly perfect understanding and entire harmony and concert, although, erst-while, from motives of shrewd policy, they fain would conceal this fact from their followers. There no longer remains any reasonable doubt that the Republican party is their ultimate goal, but in order the more successful to carry with them into it the rank and file of their followers, who are in the main plain but honest people, they are with characteristic cunning prosecuting their tortuous journey clandestinely and by easy relays.

Therefore, at every step in this transition we hear them boldly proclaiming one day what they have denied or suppressed on the day previous; and such, doubtless, will mark its progressive development to the end. Starting out with professions of extreme fidelity to the true principles of Democracy, they now openly avow their purpose to defeat and overthrow those prineiples and the party which alone stands for them.

With vain and illusory promises of impracticable benefits and reliefs, they induced these people to renounce their allegiance to the party in which they were born and raised, and to which they owe so much, and now when the work of separation has been completed, of all the glittering rewards promised they only offer the miserable pittance of an increase in the currency of 30 cents *per capita*.

Shrewdly, indeed, have these plotters paved the way to say to their followers. "Alas, you cannot go back to the Democratic party—our schemes have all proved visionary—behold the doors of the Republican party open unto us, let us enter."

If the well-meaning and honest men who are now in this movement were asked to day to embrace Harrison and Reed—Harrison, the monometalist, the high priest of protection and the foster-father of the Force bill; Reid, the prototype monopolist, millionaire and plutocrat—many, if not all of them, would shrink from the contract; but will they do it on the day of election?

No time will be lost and no opportunity spared between now and then in inflaming them to that pitch of blind and unreasoning hatred of the Democracy necessary for reckless deeds, and then, in the fullness of time, unless all signs fail, they will be boldly invited to the revolting feast. Will they accept? We will see what we will see.

The efforts being made by this mongrel combination to defeat our State and legislative ticket ought not to succeed, because the candidates we have nominated for these positions are men above reproach, and there is no complaint even from our adversaries against the administration of our local affairs by the Democratic party. No reason even approximating plausibility is assigned by any one why the change should be made. While, on the other hand, the black record of 1868 is an all-sufficient reason why we should not again place our home affairs in the hands of the Republican party or any other organization in coalition with it.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Unquestionably the people have grievances, and in large measure their complaints are just, but what is the cause? I shall not stop to answer at length this question nor to discuss the remedy. Suffice it to say all who admit there are wrongs which demand redress concede that, so far as due to legislation at all, they arise from bad and unjust national laws, not a single one of which was passed by the Democratic party, and not a single one of which it has, since its passage, had the power to repeal.

It is true at one time during the last thirty years we had the Senate and the House, but not the Presidency. It is also true that once during that time we had the President and the House, but not the Senate. At no time during this long period have we held control of all the three law-making branches of the Government to the end that we might pass a good law or repeal a bad one. On the other hand, at all times during this period the Republican party has been able either to pass such law as it approved or protect from repeal such as it had already enacted.

Under these circumstances who is responsible for the existence or continuance of these wrongs? The Democratic party, which admits their existence, defines the cause, states the remedies and promises to apply them so soon as it is able, or the Republican party, which after having produced them denies their existence, and to all the lamentations of the people answers only, "The laws we have given you are good and just," and, in confirmation, bids us, in the sententatious language of President Harrison, "Behold a prosperous people upon whom rests the blessings of God?"

I leave you to answer at the polls in November.

FAITH IN THE PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE.

The Democratic party in this struggle, as always, relies solely but confidently upon the unfailing patriotism of the good people of North Carolina. It appeals to them to stand for their homes and their firesides.

The Democratic party has not now, as it never has had in North Carolina, a campaign corruption fund. The air is full of well authenticated rumors of large funds held and used by the Republican and People's parties in their mutual fight against the Democracy, furnished them by the National Republican Executive committee, which in turn was furnished it by the "Gold Bugs of Wall street" and the "Plutocrats of the North." What a spectacle, my countrymen! The champions of so-called reform fighting the "Gold Bugs" and "Plutocrats" with the money of the "Gold Bugs" and "Plutocrats"!

Need I tell you, if peradventure in this fight either of them would win, who the real victors would be?

In conclusion the Democratic party is a party of principles, and relies for its success alone upon the justice of its cause. It stands now, as all through its long and glorious history it has steadily stood, for the Constitution, upon which alone rests the preservation on this continent of civil liberty and free popular government. Standing upon this high vantage ground we fight not for ourselves alone, but for our posterity as well, if we were alone solicitous about the present and for ourselves, we might be tempted like others to sell our birthright for "a mess of pottage," but what would those who are to follow us say if we should barter our liberties and the precious inheritance of our children to relieve our "present hunger" with the "crumbs" that may fall from the rich man's table.

F. M. SIMMONS,
Chairman State Dem. Ex. Committee.
R. H. COWAN,
Secretary.

Announcement by the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

In the death of Dr. Thomas F. Wood, of Wilmington, late Secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health, the State lost one of its most patriotic and useful sons. He was an able, conscientious and accomplished physician, an amateur botanist of note, editor and proprietor from its beginning of the present *North Carolina Medical Journal*, always in the forefront of those working for the elevation and advancement of his profession, and doing more to promote both than any man we ever had; but the nearest thing to his heart, second only to his love for his Divine Master, was the North Carolina Board of Health, which was originated by him and kept alive during the years of its feeble infancy only by his personal devotion and sacrifice of both time and money, and through it the welfare of the people of his State.

Having been honored by the Board in my election to the Secretaryship made vacant by his decease, I cannot assume the duties and responsibilities of the office he adorned without thus testifying to his high and admirable qualities, the loss of which is irreparable.

In taking up this work I feel that it would be well to remind the people of the State that the Board of Health was created for their benefit—for the purpose of acquiring and distributing as thoroughly as possible, information and instruction as to the best means of preventing disease. Any citizen of the State therefore desiring such information would confer a favor by writing to the Secretary, who would cheerfully answer his inquiries.

The subject of pre-eminent interest at present is the epidemic of cholera threatening our country. The board has watched the indications with sleepless eye, and has given the subject the most thoughtful consideration, but it has not deemed the danger imminent enough at any time to justify publications which would probably excite and alarm unnecessarily many of our people. The danger is daily growing less, and the board does not anticipate any trouble during the coming winter, but fears the awakening in the warm weather of spring of the germs which may slip into the country during the cold weather, when the vigilance of the health officers at our ports is liable to be relaxed. Should its fears be justified, the people may rest satisfied that it will exhaust every means within its power to keep it out of our State. From time to time the secretary proposes to publish in all the papers in the State kind enough to print them, short practical articles on matters relating to the preservation of health. In the meantime, if you need information or advice on such subjects, write to RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

The Negro Vote.

Baltimore Sun.]

The election in Georgia brings into prominence a fact too little noticed thus far, namely, the growth of independence among the colored voters of the South. In Georgia the negroes declined to be led by the white Republicans into voting for populist, or Third party candidates, but voted the the straight Democratic ticket instead. The populists, Republicans and all are left out of sight. Florida told the same story, as Arkansas had done some time before. In aAabama there was a split of the Democrats over Kolb, but even thus the regular ticket had 10,000 majority. A good voice, it appears, is the only solid thing the Third party has anywhere in the South. But particularly noteworthy is the fact that the colored vote there cannot now be relied upon to vote the Republican ticket. There is nothing in the tariff for him. No protectionist has ever had the hardihood to argue that "protection" does the negro any good. It is nothing but a steady drain from his thin pocket-book. It seems that he is beginning to see it. And as for the Force bill, he sees that it is a measure meant for him to vote against his own interests and he don't want it.

Who Foots the Bill?

It is pretty rough says the Wilmington *Star* on the Democratic Alliance men of this State who help to pay Marion Butler's salary as President of the Alliance while he is perambulating the State orating for the t. p. and absing them.

The Third party orators draw doleful pictures of the terribly distressed people who belong to their party, but somehow or other the orators have money enough to ride over the country in Pullman cars, put up at the best hotels, live on the fat of the land, and have a good time generally. The people whom they represent may have a rough and tumble time making ends meet, but not the orators. Query: Who foot the bill?

A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely essential to the promotion and prosperity of our order. We must not forget, even in the excitement of a political campaign, and in the bitter contest of party rancor, that the Farmers' Alliance is a non-partisan organization. Keep it free from the corroding touch of *partisan action*. Let the members investigate the questions at issue between the parties with the single and patriotic purpose of ascertaing the truth, and weigh the candidates in the scales of an impartial judgment, and go to the ballot-box and vote for the best and highest interests of the whole country and of the whole people. Above all, let us keep our noble order on such a high plane that it cannot be used by selfish and designing politicians as an instrument for promoting their selfish purposes.—*Progressive Farmer, Sept.* 25, 1888.

"What's in a Name."

The immortal minstrel asks:
It matters not to me, so he but claim,
And prove it;
A soul which meanness ne'er has marred,
A spirit which tyranny can never tame,
Nature's child;
Let him be noble! frank! and free,
And I'll clasp him to my breast,
Whoe'er he be.

True politeness is the spirit of benevolence showing itself in a refined way. It is the expression of good will and kindness. It promotes both benuty in the man who possesses it, and happiness in those who are about him. It is a religious duty, and should be a part of religious training.

The greatest comfort of my old age, and that which gives me the highest satisfaction, is the pleasing remembrance of the many benefits and kindly offices I have done to others.—*Cato.*

The extremes of temperature on the Sahara are such that, while the day may be oppressively hot, at night it is freezing cold.

As on some summer day,
A generous morning throws
A thousand drops of dew,
To make a single rose,
So in the lapse
Of life's few fading years,
A single error often costs
The soul a thousand tears.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

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Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufacturer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

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Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. 1y

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. E. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.
Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

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Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
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JAS. D. MCNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

J. R. McNeill & Son,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

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W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
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Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
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Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

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F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store.
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

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Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

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H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

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Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
Hay St., Hotel LaFayette Building, Next to Postoffice.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.
Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

POE & CO.,
BRICK & TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—1y

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 20, 1892.

THE QUESTION OF WAGES.

A great deal of nonsense is written on the subject of the relation of wages to the Tariff. It is a question that very little affects us in the South, because very few indeed of our wage-earners are engaged in protected industries. Those who are are so circumstanced that their own observation and experience teach them the truth, namely that the Tariff, which is a Federal law affecting all the States, can have nothing *directly* to do with wages, because, while they receive low wages here in North Carolina, workers in the same industries at the North receive higher wages. It was a cry long ago raised by the protectionists to forestall public opinion, because, said the protectionists, if the wage-earners, who are so many times more numerous than we, the wage-payers, are, should find out the truth, they would outvote us at the polls and defeat our Tariff bills. So they called their protection "protection to American labor"—appealing thus to the patriotism as well as the selfishness of the masses, and where one branch of the appeal didn't hit, the other did.

As a matter of fact, General Stevenson stated the whole truth on this subject when he said in his speech here that the Tariff had nothing to do with wages, but that they were governed by the great law of supply and demand.

When it is remembered that there is no Tariff tax on human labor; that until recently there was no restriction whatever upon the immigration of labor; that there is practically none now; that the complete mobility of labor—that is, the readiness with which labor changes its home in order to better its condition—is attested by the constant flow of millions of laborers from the overstocked labor markets of the old world to this new world, it would seem that these facts were sufficient to settle the question forever.

But the protectionist says, "Why, if it be true that labor is not benefitted by our system, do the laborers keep on coming over here?" The answer is not far to seek. This is a new country, and people come here from the old countries to better their condition, just as people have been going, ever since any of us can remember, from the old New England States, the seat of the protected industries, to the new States of the West; and from Virginia and North Carolina and South Carolina to the new States of the South West—notwithstanding there is no State Tariff law that "protects" those Western and South Western States from the New England States and the old Southern States.

But since Mr. Cleveland's Consuls got in their work abroad, statistics bearing on this subject have been revolutionized, and the truth, long sedulously concealed, has been sought out and made known.

The cause of emigration from Europe is the *pressure of population* in those densely settled countries. Statistics covering a period of sixty years preceding 1880 show that emigration ebbs and flows with the changing conditions of the country whither it is destined. When times are prosperous in the countries of destination, emigration proceeds in great volume. When they are bad in those countries, it proceeds in diminished volume. Now the pressure of population in those countries increases with an intensity far in excess of an arithmetical ratio—that is, far in excess of the natural proportion—as the population increases, because not an acre can be added to the already overstocked land for the new born babies who are coming on all the time, in excess of the number of deaths, in all the countries except France. But England is the most fecund, and it is the densest settled of the great nations to begin with; yet, though the pressure of population in sea-girt England is the most intense of all, the per centage of her population which emigrates has greatly declined since our protective laws came into operation. The per centage of population which emigrates has declined during the same period from all the European countries; but the decline in the case of England, which has free trade, is vastly greater than in that of Germany and the other Continental countries which live under "protective" laws.

We hear of the increasing volume of immigration to our shores. There is an immense "return emigration" that we hear nothing of. For example, in 1873, 143 more emigrants went back to Great Britain and Ireland than the number that came from those countries. Nevertheless, it is true that the volume of emigration has increased in absolute numbers. But that is only an evidence that the population of the old world has been rapidly increasing so as to breed more emigrants. The point that effects our question is the ratio that emigration from the several European countries bears to the population of those countries. This, as we have said, has declined with the increase in this country of the tariff duties, and it has declined to a very much greater extent in free trade England than in protective Germany. Furthermore, the statistics show that under our low tariff we received a much higher grade of laborers from abroad than we now do under a high tariff. In other words, by giving up the markets of the world to the European nations by our stupid tariff laws we have so increased their prosperity that their skilled workingmen all find a plenty to do at good wages at home, while the intense pressure of increasing population merely ejects the dregs of Europe and casts *them* upon our shores.

One may write from now till doomsday about wages here and wages there, and the cost of living here and the cost of living there qualifying those wages; but there are so many factors that complicate the question that no absolutely conclusive result from this has ever been reached. The test of the Emigration statistics is the true one; for it expresses the experience of millions of human beings, each one of whom is driven to intense accuracy of judgment by the strongest motive that urges laboring humanity—the driving need of earning a living.

A CAMPAIGN OF PRINCIPLES.

A campaign of education is necessarily a campaign of principles. The Democratic party has undertaken in this campaign to make it one of aggression, and its has therefore proclaimed that it is a campaign of education. The Democratic party is without the citadel of power. It can only get in by turning its face, not its back, to the enemy. It cannot even dodge behind the walls of its citadel as those within can do.

But it has an enemy also outside the walls and on its flank, that will not permit it to hide itself if it wished. Mr. Butler at the head of the flanking party said to his followers at a time when he saw some of the Democrats facing towards the citadel, some with their backs towards it, and some down in the bushes in the hope that they might escape by being unseen:

"Make the campaign warm. Hold your friends, the enemy, to the discussion of the platforms and principles and you have got them."

That was before his prophetic vision had taken in the awful form of Mr. Glenn, and before he had realized the effect upon the Democratic ranks of the shouting of the captains.

"Fall in!" cried the great leaders of the Democratic hosts. "Stand to your guns! Obey the orders which come regularly down to you from the commander-in-chief. Present a solid front of doctrine to *your* enemy, and you will make the campaign warm enough—for Mr. Butler!"

The commander-in-chief is the Chicago Convention representing the "aggregate wisdom and patriotism" of the Democracy of all the States. Its platform is the plan of campaign, carefully wrought out in its council chamber and delivered as a General Order into the hands of the great leader of its armies in the field and through him to all the rest of us.

See with what a solemn sense of responsibility and of the obligation to obey, the leaders of the party receive their orders from the commander-in-chief.

Said Mr. Cleveland in his Madison Square Garden speech upon being notified of his nomination:

> I find much relief in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is pledged, and for the enforcement and supremacy of which all *who have any right to claim Democratic fellowship must constantly and persistently labor.* * * * * * *
>
> True to its history and its creed, our party will respond to the wants of the people within safe lines, and guided by enlightened statesmanship. To the troubled and impatient within our membership, we commend continued unswerving allegiance to the party whose principles in all times past have been found sufficient for them, and whose *aggregate wisdom and patriotism* their experience teaches can always be trusted.

Said Mr. Cleveland in his formal letter of acceptance:

> I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is the time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our Government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people, for whose benefit it was created. *We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our Government can be ascertained and by which the justice and honesty of every political question can be judged.* If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americanism must pronounce them *false and mischievous.*

Said Mr. Cleveland in his address to the National Association of Democratic Clubs:

> Unorganized good intentions and idle patiotic aspirations cannot successfully contend for mastery with compact forces of private interests and greed. * * * The real benefit of political organization is found in its nearness to the people and in the directness of its action. Of course *harmony and unity of purpose are absolutely essential.*

Said Senator Vance in his address to the people of North Carolina the other day:

> If we refuse to abide by the voice of the majority of our fellow-Democrats, freely and unmistakably expressed in friendly convention, there is an end of all party effort in the government of our country; if we personally participate in that consultation or convention and then refuse to abide by the decision of the tribunal of our own selection, then there is an end of all personal honor among men, and the confidence which is necessary to all combined effort is gone forever. *The man who bets, proposing to collect if he wins and to repudiate if he loses, is in all countries and among all classes of people considered a dishonest man.*

Said Senator Hill, in his great Brooklyn speech:

> Political parties are a necessity under our system of free government, but parties cannot exist and accomplish successful results without unity of action, prompt acquiescence in the conclusions of the majority and vigorous co operation under competent leadership to secure the common object. To this end individual preferences and personal opinions must give way to the judgment of the party councils. *The party platform, in all its essential particulars, must be deemed to be the infallible party guide,* and the party's candidates are our candidates and are entitled to our fealty. * * * * * *
>
> I plead not for individuals, but for the cause. *In a great contest like this men are nothing, but principles are everything.* Our candidates represent our principles, and our principles cannot prevail without the election of our candidates.

Said Richard Croker, leader of Tammany:

> Every member of Tammany Hall and all those who claim to be friendly with the organization *must support the Democratic ticket from top to bottom.*

And, again, when a bolting Democrat sent him a large-sized cheque saying, "Use this for the Tammany Hall county ticket and not for the national ticket," the reply of Tammany's leader was:

> *We do not wish your money or your support for our county ticket unless they are also given to the national ticket.*

Since the Arkansas, Alabama, Florida and Georgia elections, we may truly say, in the language of our late delightful guest, General Ewing, that "the Third party is not on trial at all and the people have nothing whatever to do with it. It would be as absurd to cast your vote for it as it would have been when John L. Sullivan and Jim Corbett were battling for the championship of the world in the pugilistic arena for you to bet your money on Billy Meyer."

Are we a union of States, said Congressman Raynor of Maryland, in a recent speech, or are we the proprietary colonies of the Republican party? Mr. Harrison wants an electoral commission to decide this question. We want the people to decide it.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO DR. SHEPHERD.

Our former townsman President Henry E. Shepherd of the College of Charleston has received a remarkable tribute from Oxford, which is described in the following article from the Charleston *News and Courier:*

A very remarkable tribute has recently been received by Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, president of the College of Charleston, from the University of Oxford in England. At the close of the Introduction to the great Historical Dictionary of the English language, now being issued by the Clarendon Press at Oxford, there is a special commendation of an article written by Dr. Shepherd in 1880, before his professional life in Charleston had begun. This paper was prepared at the request of Dr. Basil Gildersleeve for the American Journal of Philology, and was published in the October number of that magazine in 1880. Students of English the world over are advised by the editors of the English Dictionary to consult the article which is so conspicuously called to their attention. It is interesting to note that the article consists simply of the history of two ordinary words, "Cocide" and "Coincidence," traced by Dr. Shepherd through a period extending over six hundred years, that is, from diæval Latin into modern English, through all their mutations and vicissitudes. Dr. Shepherd is one of the American contributors to the Dictionary, which is an immense undertaking, and of which scholars and philologists say "there is no work in our language to compare with it."

Dr. Shepherd, as we all know, holds a very high rank among American philologists, and it is very gratifying to find that his eminent abilities are appreciated by the most accomplished of English scholars and have received recognition from the savants of Oxford. But the compliment paid to Mr. Shepherd is far more than a personal compliment. The cause of letters in the South shares in the tribute which has been paid to his eminence as an English scholar, and the College of Charleston is specially to be felicitated upon so flattering a recognition of the merits of its accomplished head. A recent writer in a well known New York journal in an article on "Education in the South" speaks of the instruction in English literature in the College of Charleston as unsurpassed in any American institution North or South.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Dr. Shepherd's scholarship. His eminent abilities as a philologist are recognized among all the English speaking people, and it is known to the writer that the late Poet Laureate of England, Lord Tennyson, held him in high esteem.

THE STAMPEDE TO DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Cobb, candidate of the Third Party for Lieut. Governor, being found to be unavailable because of his unsavory record, the place was offered to Mr. W. R. Pigford. But Mr. Pigford declined the proposition.

Mr. C. C. Woodcock, of Pender, who was nominated by the Republicans of that county for Sheriff, declines without thanks, being surprised and disgusted that his name should have been used in the Republican convention.

Mr. W. L. Lyon, a leading Republican from Bertie county, has decided to support both Cleveland and Carr.

Mr. A. B. Peeler, who was nominated by the Third party as sheriff for Cleveland county, has pulled out, says the Charlotte *News*, and will vote the straight democratic ticket. He is one of the most influential men in Cleveland, and his withdrawal is a bombshell that has demolished the Third party camp of Cleveland. In his card withdrawing, he says, among other things: "I have evidence of the unholy trade that has been made by Butler and Exum to sell the State to the Republicans for $50,000. I have the best reason to believe that a corrupt bargain exists between the leaders of the People's party and the Republicans whereby the rank and file of the People's party is betrayed into furthering the plans of the Republican party. My heart revolts against such treachery and corruption, and I will not allow myself to be made a party to any such movement. I am a white man. I love my race, I believe in white supremacy, and the interests of my State, and my people are far dearer to me than the office of sheriff, therefore I withdraw from the People's party and am no longer a candidate for the office of sheriff. I desire before I close to appeal to the good men who have allowed themselves to be persuaded into the People's party movement, to join me in this action. A thoughtful and painstaking review of the political situation has convinced me of the fact that by an independent political action at present we can expect nothing but a continuance of Republican rule and that character of legislation of which we so justly complain. Let us then, as true North Carolinians, join the Democrats in fighting our common enemy, the Republican party. As for myself, I propose to vote the entire Democratic ticket from Grover Cleveland down, and I hope that my friends will join me in it."

And so on, and so on.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTORAL CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States, the Chief Justice rendering the opinion, has decided unanimously in favor of the constitutionality of the Michigan law, known as the Miner law, providing for the election of Presidential electors in that State by districts, instead of upon a general ticket as we have it in North Carolina and as it is now in the other States.

It has been a puzzle to us to know upon what ground it could possibly be contended that the law in question might be regarded as unconstitutional, the provisions of the Federal Constitution upon the subject being very plain. We now learn that Col. Duffield, of Detroit, in arguing the case for the Republicans has insisted that the Fourteenth amendment "established the citizenship of the United States where the State citizenship had heretofore been supreme, and that its language forbidding the abridgment of the privileges of citizens had the effect of preventing the State from changing the method of choosing electors then in vogue."

This is a far-fetched proposition, which only the ingenuity of desperation could have suggested. The effect of the decision is to give at least four electoral votes to Cleveland from the hitherto Republican State of Michigan.

Col. Weaver quotes the Constitution to the effect that Congress has the right to regulate commerce between the States, and then insists that money is necessary for commerce, and so concludes that Congress has the right to regulate and fix the amount of currency of the country. The conclusion is wrong. Congress has no right to fix the amount of merchandise sold in the country; has no right to fix the amount of commerce; nor has it a right to fix the amount of currency as an instrument of commerce.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The reports from Sampson county are that the county will go Democratic by a good majority.

* * *

The stampede to Cleveland and the Democracy continues. Ex Governor Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, who was Secretary of the Interior under Grant, has declared for Cleveland; Col. Thomas B. Long, the Third party's nominee for State auditor has tendered his resignation, and E. C. Butler, of Vance county, has been substituted; Col. Harry Skinner, one of its nominees for elector at large, declines the nomination, and James M. Mewborne is appointed to fill the vacancy.

* * *

Dr. Cy. Thompson has conned his lesson well at the hands of his masters, Messrs. Butler and Weaver, who, as we have seen, have so well learned *their* lessons at the hands of their Republican employers. In the discussion between him and Mr. Bellamy, at Clinton the other day, Dr. Thompson is said to have "denounced the Democracy as a plutocracy [no doubt because, as Mr. Butler says, it is opposed to a Federal income tax] and put forth the Third party as the poor man's friend. He denied that the Democratic party was a tariff reform party and even claimed that the Democratic party was the author of the Force bill"—the door for which charge was so skilfully left open in Mr. Butler's Clinton platform. No wonder he was prepared to declare [whether he will really do it or not is another thing] that he "would vote the entire Democratic State and Congressional ticket, but would not vote for Cleveland." He would make a good patient for Mr. Croker's medicine. Said the Tammany leader under similar circumstances: "We do not wish your money or your support for our county ticket unless they are also given to the national ticket."

* * *

A recent Washington despatch to the Baltimore *Sun* says: "Some of the Republican leaders are beginning to complain about the expense of their campaign connection with the Third party in the Southern States, and they are wondering whether after the votes are counted it will not be found that the Third party politicial workers have carried off all the money and left the Republicans nothing but the experience. They sent $70,000 into Alabama to help Kolb in his fight for the governorship, and, though the returns on that investment were not very encouraging, they have, it is understood, yielded to the earnest solicitations of needy Republicans and Third party men in several of the Southern States and have contributed quite large sums of money for the Presidential campaign. One Republican, who has given considerable attention to the situation in the South, remarked to day: 'The only trouble with the People's party is it has no people in it. It is largely made up of a lot of politicians who could get nothing from either of the old parties, who are working it for the money there is in it to them individually. Beyond carrying a few congressional districts I do not believe it will cut any figure in the November elections.'"

The Walker Tariff.

Charlotte Observer.]

We can think of no better way of exemplifying the beneficent results of the low Walker tariff than instancing the condition of the people of North Carolina for 35 years up to 1857. They had no railroads to speak of. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line, and the North Carolina Railroad, now a part of the Richmond and Danville system, were projected and completed during that time.

The only home market that the tillers of the soil had in that "golden period" of a somewhat primitive but successful material prosperity, were the great inland entrepots of trade, to which they wagoned their products for hundreds of miles and received in exchange the merchandise of the world. At that time the canvas top wagon trade of Fayetteville, especially, the lumbering vehicles drawn by four and six horses, took in a great part of the area of this State, Virginia and Tennessee, and the great bulk of the goods distributed over this vast area was conveyed from Wilmington by steamer up the Cape Fear. A large part of this merchandise came direct from the West Indies, and perhaps the only raw agricultural material which did not go to Fayetteville in wagons was the tobacco, which was rolled in barrels or hogsheads between two wheels for hundreds of miles.

You say that these people were poor. So far as richly furnished homes, magnificent in their appointments, is concerned, they were poor; so far as railroads, with vestibuled cars and steel rails, is concerned, they were poor; so far, as factories, with the latest appliance of machinery, is concerned they were poor; so far as such progressive cities as Charlotte, with its telegraph, park, telephone and electric railway, is concerned, they were poor.

But they were not oppressed—now they are. If their bushel of corn was worth less one season, the merchant charged them less for a hat. They bought a bar of iron or a sack of salt in proportion to the price they got for a bale of cotton.

Agriculture, notwithstanding the improved appliance of the present, was more remunerative then that it is now; wealth was more equally distributed and there was more general contentment. The period from 1846 to 1860 was well called "the golden period," its right so to be called is written in the history of the nation.

Col. Green's Letter.

Wilmington Star.]

We publish elsewhere the manly and vigorous letter of Hon. Wharton J. Green, withdrawing from the Farmers' Alliance. It is a sad sight to see a noble order, one which, if properly conducted in accordance with its original design, might have been made the instrument of so much good to the farmers of the country, and especially to the farmers of the South, so basely betrayed and treacherously used and abused by the men in whom the farmers had confidence and who were entrusted with its management and guidance. To the true members of the order, whatever their political attachments may be, it must be humiliating, to see the set of mouthing mountebanks who now profess to speak for and to control the order, and to see its President, who is paid out of its treasury for the duties he does *not* perform, travelling around the country, making disgusting exhibitions of himself in his razing efforts to array class against class, to create and intensify prejudice, to still more delude the deluded, and to help to fasten Republican rule, with all its atrocities, upon the State and country. No wonder that Wharton J. Green cuts with a sharp lance as he does.

STATE PRESS ON POLITICS.

Weaver spoke feelingly with tears in his eyes for the poor farmer and widow and orphan. How his tune has changed since he got his hogs and turkeys from the poor widow at Pulaski.—*Reidsville Review.*

The political struggle now going on in this country is one of vast importance to the people. It is not merely whether the government shall be administered by this set of men or by that set of men, but whether there shall be a change in the principles on which legislation is based.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

We believe in standing firmly, squarely, unwaveringly by your principles whether parties wax or wane, and even though the heavens fall. There cannot be any hearty, honest feeling between the Butler-Exum gang and the men of the Aryan stock who make principle and honor their pole star.—*Wilmington Messenger.*

"We refer to the veto power of the President and the wise and judicious use of it by President Cleveland in defeating fraudulent pension and appropriation bills. The action taken shows a great degree of careful scrutiny on the part of the executive. It needs only that the character of the majority of the bills vetoed be called to mind to convince every fair-minded man that the President has acted with prudent discretion."—*Progressive Farmer, June* 12, 1888.

There are a few people in Pender county, otherwise men of sound common sense, who say they will vote for Weaver, but there is still some doubt on the subject. How a man who has lived 50 or 60 years, served with gallantry and distinction for four years in the Confederate army and who has raised a family of children who have been taught to revere Davis and Lee and Jackson, can possibly vote for the man who wanted to hang every Southerner who wore the gray; the man who stole hogs and horses and extorted moneys under threats from an impoverished people and who now has the cheek to travel throughout the State with a disreputable woman, seeking the votes of the very men he wanted to hang, is something that passes our comprehension.—*Wil. Review.*

It is not a little strange, if the so-called People's Party is as pure and trustworthy as the Democratic Party, that there is such a difference in the personnel of their tickets.

On the one hand, you find a set of men, against whom not a word can be said, or whisper uttered, so far as their moral or personal characters are concerned. Even in the heat of a bitterly fought campaign, neither hatred, malice, nor desire for revenge, has emboldened their opponents to charge aught of evil against them, or even one of them.

Such men compose the Democratic ticket. On the other hand, you find a set of men against the private character of almost every one of whom, charges of the gravest and most serious nature have been made, and not only made, but often repeated, and never successfully denied. Such men make up the People's Party ticket. Make inquiries, if you choose, seek proof, if you will, then make your selection.—*Jonesboro Monitor.*

Another result [of the shift towards centralization that has taken place in the government] relates to the currency of the country. Formerly the State controlled that matter entirely. The Legislature of each State provided a proper amount of currency for the people of that State. The Centralists have changed all that: Nowhere does the Constitution invest Congress with any right to regulate the currency of the States, but by the device of taxing State currency, the Federal government has gotten rid of all that, and it has assumed the right to issue currency of its own, so that the people must sue to Congress for more currency, and that body turns a deaf ear to their entreaties.

These are but samples of the matters involved in the great controversy between the two contending parties. The Centralists propose to deprive the States of their rightful power to deal with vital questions which concern the happiness and prosperity of the people, and the Democrats propose to restore to the States their old-time privileges.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

Marion Butler was in the convention which nominated R. B. Glenn for Democratic elector at large, and presumably voted for him. Whether he voted for him or not, he endorsed his nomination, as he endorsed the Democratic ticket and advised all the readers of the *Caucasian*, of which he is the editor, to support and vote for it. Now he is running against R. B. Glenn for elector at large. This is political honor. Dr. Maynard was in the State Convention which nominated Elias Carr, and endorsed what it did. Before he became a candidate he advocated the renomination of S. B. Alexander, and wrote that gentleman a letter pledging him his loyal and cordial support. Now he is running against S. B. Alexander—or trying to run, for he don't seem to have got much of a move on yet—this is political honor. W. M. Lindsay, of Rockingham, was in the convention of the Fifth disiriet and helped to nominate A. H. A. Williams for Congress. Now he is running in eahoots with Tom Settle, Republican, against A. H. A. Williams. He is bush-whacking while Settle does the palvering for him on the stump. That's political honor.—*Wilmington Star.*

Ex-Secretary Bayard on Mr. Cleveland.

Our principles are avowed, said Mr. Bayard in his recent Brooklyn speech, but the security that will be followed out depends upon the men who are to be the instruments. It has given me renewed and increased confidence in the strength of our system when I here witness the recognition by the people of the true character of our candidate. Circumstances gave me, as you know, for four years especial and abundant opportunity closely to scrutinize and accurately to measure the faculties and qualities of the mind and heart of Grover Cleveland. At nearly all hours of the day and even of the night, under the pressure of anxieties and manifold labors, confronted with serious difficulties and embarrassed by partisan opposition and detraction, in the lines of friendly confidence and relaxation from business, I have been near him, and can testify to you that he is ever and always the true man and faithful American citizen his countrymen believe him to be.

They made no mistake in calling him again to be their candidate, but gave new proof of the capacity of the people to read personal character and choose well and wisely. Mr. Cleveland has not courted the people, but he has never mislead them. Sometimes he may have displeased them, but has never deceived them. His word is accepted by every intelligent man in the United States. No one disbelieves him; no one can distrust him.

Year by year he has grown in mental stature and moral vigor; exercised in difficulties, he has gained strength in overcoming them. Time has brought around him domestic ties and duties which disclosed his domestic virtues. As a husband, father, citizen, he stands to-day a type for the respect and affection of his countrymen, and the admiration of the good and worthy of every clime. You know well the reasons of his nomination, and the moral forces of the country that compelled it. Trusting in them, I confidently believe, as I earnestly hope, that in March next he will again be the President of the United States.

The Threat Against the South.

With the Lodge national election law in full force over the South and various democratic strongholds up North, we may confidently look for a different state of political affairs than now exists. New York will then return several more republican Congressmen than at present, while more than twenty negro representatives from the South will render the republican control of the future Congress absolutely safe and secure.

Heavy taxes should be laid upon property of the whites to develop and extend the public school system of those States. Separate schools for the two races should be abolished, and the plan of bringing the youth of both colors into close and equal relation in schools and churches given a fair trial, as one of the most potent elements to break down the detestable bourbonish of the South. The State laws against the inter marriage of the races should be repealed, and any discrimination against the blacks in the matter of learning trades or obtaining employment should be a criminal offense—while the colored man's rights to hold office should be sacredly protected and recognized. A few years of this policy will solve the race problem satisfactorily.

The above is an editorial from the Washington *Republican*. The authentieity of this editorial being denied, the editor of the *North Carolinian*, Mr. Josephus Daniels, wrote Congressman Wheeler, of Alabama, to know if he had properly quoted the editorial in a speech he made in Congress while the force bill was pending therein. The following is Mr. Wheeler's answer:

WHEELER, Ala., Oct. 10, 1892.

Editor North Carolinian:

DEAR SIR:—Since writing to you a week ago I have looked over papers and find a copy of the *National Republican* of Thursday, July 3, 1890.

It is an eight page paper, published in Washington, and states at its head—"The Only Straight Republican South of Philadelphia." It also says: "13th year." On the left hand corner of page 4 it says it is published at "510th street, N. W."

I went to the office myself and bought some copies.

The editorial which I read in the House of Representatives is precisely as it appears in my speech. It is on the editorial page of the National Republican—page 4. I am astonished that republicans should attempt to deny that such an editorial existed.

With respect, yours, etc.,
JOSEPH WHEELER, M. C.

GENERAL STEVENSON'S RETURN TO BLOOMINGTON.

His and Mrs. Stevenson's Experiences in North Carolina.

Bloomington, Illinois, Pantagraph, Sept. 30.

Hon. A. E. Stevenson and wife arrived in the city at 3 A. M. yesterday, coming direct from Shelbyville, Ind., where Mr. Stevenson spoke the day before. When a representative on the *Pantagraph* called at the Stevenson homestead he was met and greeted cordially by Mrs. Stevenson, whose appearance indicated that her tour in the South had been an invigorating and pleasant one. Speaking of her experiences she said: "The trip from beginning to end was a delightful one. We met a great many very charming people, and at every point every possible effort was made to render our visit a happy one."

Mr. Stevenson soon appeared. The only indication of the arduous experiences of the past three weeks was a hint of weariness in his eyes. Sixteen days of speech-making, often speaking twice a day; and the long journey had had little effect upon him. "Aside from a trifling hoarseness for a day or two, I suffered no inconvenience while upon the trip," said he. "I found an immense accumulation of correspondence upon my table this morning," he continued, "and have been busy at it nearly all day."

Mr. Stevenson talked for some time very entertainingly of his journey. He said that he was confident that North Carolina would remain in the Democratic column. The work of the Peoples party in that state had caused the Democratic managers to give the state especial attention. It was, he said, hard to estimate the extent of the populist movement, but from all he saw and heard, he concluded that the state would give a good Democratic majority. He was sure, also, that Virginia would go for the Democratic candidates, but thought it would be a small majority.

Mr. Stevenson said of Cleveland's letter of acceptance: I first saw the published letter in Virginia and was at once pleased with it. I heard a good many prominent Democrats of that State express their satisfaction with it. As for myself I regard it as a very able and clear expression of democratic doctrine, and I think it will give eminent satisfaction to the democracy of the entire country. It fully agrees with the spirit of the Chicago platform."

Mr. Cleveland Will Not go to Chicago.

A despatch from Chicago says that Mr. Cleveland will not go to Chicago after all. "In a letter received to-day," says the despatch, "by Secretary Culp, of the Committee on Ceremonies, Mr. Cleveland declined the invitation which the exposition officials sent him to take part in the various festivities of the week. He had been expected to participate in all the official and social events, and his coming was awaited by thousands of friends. Cleveland's refusal to come to Chicago at this time was not at all the result of political or business engagements. He is not coming simply because he does not wish to gain any political advantages over an opponent who is detained by so sad circumstances as that which keeps President Harrison from attending the dedication exercises." The text of Mr. Cleveland's letter is as follows.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13th, 1892.

Edward C. Culp, Esq., Secretary, Etc.

MY DEAR SIR:—My response to your courteous invitation to attend the dedication exercises of the World's Columbian exposition has been long delayed. I should be very glad to be present on this interesting occasion and show my appreciation of its importance if I could do so solely as an ex-President of the United States: I am sure, however, that this is impossible and I am unwilling to take a trip which from beginning to end, despite all efforts on my part, would be regarded as a political tour made by a candidate for the Presidency. My general aversion to such a trip is overwhelmingly increased in this particular instance when I recall the affliction dispensation which detains the President at the bedside of his sick wife, another candidate for the Presidency. I have thus frankly stated the reasons which constrains me to forego the satisfaction which the acceptance of your invitation would otherwise afford me. I hope in the light of consideration, and the sympathetic sentiment which ought to be felt by all our people that these considerations will be deemed abundant justification of my action.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75c. to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

An Electropoise Cure

The following testimonials, from Governor Thomas M. Holt, and Rev. F. L. Reid, are but two of a multitude, all testifying to the wonderful benefits derived from the use of the ELECTROPOISE.

"I have always found relief from its use."
Governor THOMAS M. HOLT.

"I have tried it pretty thoroughly in my own family and have observed its effects on others.
"I believe that every afflicted person who can, would do well to give it a trial."
Rev. F. L. REID,
in Christian Advocate.

We earnestly solicit correspondence from those suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases of long standing. To all such we will cheerfully give the benefit of our experience without charge.

Atlantic Electropoise Co.,
1405 New York Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Oct. 13, 1892—4t

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS,

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

June 23, 1892—tf

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM OF THE 51st ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 22ND.

For catalogue address
REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
July 21, 1892. 3m

A Few Words to my Friends.

To my friends and the public generally I would respectfully announce that on or about September 1st proximo I shall open a branch house of my Merchant Tailoring business in

WILSON, N. C.,

dividing my time about equally between that place and Fayetteville. In my absence thoroughly competent and efficient men will have charge of the business of Cutting, Fitting, Cleaning, etc., with full power and authority to make prices, take orders, etc. My fall stock embracing all the

Latest Styles and Patterns for Suits, Pants, &c.,

will arrive in a few days, and I extend a cordial invitation to the people to call and examine and get my prices before placing their orders.

To a generous public I desire to extend thanks for the liberal patronage accorded me during my stay in Fayetteville, and thoroughly resolved upon giving satisfaction as to quality of goods and prices in the future, I solicit your patronage.

Respectfully, &c.,
W. A. CRAWFORD,
Merchant Tailor, Hotel LaFayette Building,
Fayetteville, N. C., and Wilson, N. C.
July 21, 1891—tf

W. J McNAUGHTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

All Kinds of Building Material,

Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,

A SPECIALTY.

Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.

Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.

NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22 1892—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address Orders solicited from abroad
WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
apl 7-tf

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 7, 1892—tf

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
March 17, 1892.

A GREAT ATTRACTION

—AT—

FRANK THORNTON'S

CLOTHING STORE

A great gathering of clothing buyers has pronounced my stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing

—TO BE THE—

LARGEST and CHEAPEST

EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHIER IN HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the newest styles, and style goes a long way now.

Not less than $40,000 worth of Clothing

is now shown at my Clothing Store, at prices that will suit the times. This immense stock includes

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE PRINCE ALBERT FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE STRAIGHT CUT SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

These goods come in all the most

DESIRABLE STYLES and JOLLIEST

and an inspection of them will convince the most skeptical, that this stock is indeed a great attraction. I show also an immense line of

Boy's and Youths' Clothing,

INCLUDING

OVERCOATS

which will be sold exceedingly cheap. In addition specially a line of BOY'S SUITS for school wear which will *defy all competition* as to price. Parents are earnestly invited to call and examine this line of goods.

Don't forget that I have a line of SAMPLES for custom work, and will always guarantee a perfect fit.

This stock of goods was bought to sell, and I am prepared to compete with any house either in this city or elsewhere, so that everybody who intends buying a new suit, will get just what they want, and will save money by calling at my Clothing Store.

FRANK THORNTON.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1892.

FIRE INSURANCE

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That is a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,893,019.67, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna will be unable to get it.—*The Vindicator, Ansonville, N. C.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 29, 1892—tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of N. McK. Blue, deceased, gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before September 28th, 1893, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. A. BLUE, Adm'r
of the estate of N. McK. Blue.
Sept. 15, 1892—6w

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does a General Banking Business.

RECEIVES

SUPPLEMENT TO FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

NEW SERIES—VOL. IX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1892. No. 498.

DEMOCRACY vs. RADICALISM.

ROOMS STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE,
RALEIGH, N. C., September 16th, 1892.

The issues involved in this year's elections, which pertain to the affairs of the State, are set forth herein.

For the first time since the complete overthrow of Republicanism in North Carolina in 1876, that party challenges a comparison of the records in the administration of the State government, and charges the Democratic party with extravagance. The Democracy gladly accepts the challenge thus given, and invites a critical examination into all of its conduct of the affairs of state, with great confidence in its record, which is a just source of pride to all patriotic North Carolinians.

Having had complete control of all branches of the State government for sixteen years, and partial control for twenty-two years, it points with pardonable pride to the fact that not one dollar of the State's funds have been lost or misappropriated by any of its officers, while the material development and advance in all that contributes to greatness of a State during the period of its control has been unequalled in the history of the State. Its executive officers have been competent, faithful and patriotic; its judiciary learned, just and pure. Its legislation, while progressive, has been conservative, wise and economical. Let the people read Democracy's record.

F. M. SIMMONS, *Chairman.*
R. H. COWAN, *Secretary.*

THE ISSUES DISCUSSED.

What is the record of the Radical party in the matter of popular education in North Carolina, and how does it compare with that of the Democratic party? Let the record answer for itself.

Sixteen years ago, when the Democratic party took charge of the Public Schools, the old system, as it was called, was almost universally held to be worse than no system; in truth, there was but little *system* in it. It was a failure and a farce, and the people, with reason, paid taxes unwillingly for its support. The schools were poor beyond comparison. The school-houses were in a state of decay and ruin. The incompetency of the teachers was proverbial. There were no Graded Schools; not a Public Normal School; no County Teachers' Institutes; no County Superintendents.

Practical, earnest, capable, common-sense Superintendents, Governors thoroughly in earnest in the cause of educating the people—not only as the State's duty to the people, but as the most efficient agency of State development—and a sensible and faithful Board of Education, have changed all that. Much doubtless remains to be done; for nothing is at once invented and perfected. Our State is not an exception to the rule. Time must elapse before the benefits are fully felt; for the process of education is a work of years with each generation. Yet it must be seen that a system has been established which, if duly fostered and wisely administered, as at present, will bring home, before many years have elapsed, the blessings of education to every man in the bounds of the State.

The Common School Fund, diminished by the results of the war, which had destroyed the banks in which much of the fund had been invested, was yet a large one when the Republicans took possession of it. In the three years of their absolute control they sold out the stocks in the Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington & Manchester Railroads ($600,000), and in the Cape Fear Navigation Company (650 shares)—for what reason nothing in the acts of sale indicates—and invested the proceeds in "special tax bonds." They squandered in the same way $125,000 of money received from the United States government for educational purposes, and were on the point of selling and in like manner wasting the proceeds of all the lands in Eastern North Carolina belonging to the fund. The schools were practically closed during their term of power.

The reports of Republican Superintendent S. S. Ashley and Republican Auditor Henderson Adams show the following facts:

For that part of the fiscal year 1868 during which the Republicans had power there was not a dollar of the literary fund spent for teaching.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1869, there was spent out of the educational fund $167,158.18. Not one dollar of this large sum was spent in teaching the poor children of the State, white or black, to read or to write. Instead of that the Republican Legislature took $158,000 of that amount and divided it among its members under the name of *per diem* at $7 a day; $3,000 was "loaned" to the University professors, and the balance of the $167,000 is charged to "expense account."

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870, there was spent out of the educational fund $203,411.01, as follows:

Invested in Special Tax bonds	$150,000 00
Expense account	2,014 00
Poll-tax returned	415 15
Paid to teachers of schools	38,981 86
Loaned to University	10,000 00
Loaned to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum	2,000 00
Total	$203,411 01

The investment in special tax bonds of course proved an entire loss (they were worthless when bought). Not one-fifth of the whole amount expended was applied to the public schools. Out of two hundred thousand dollars expended less than thirty-nine thousand was paid for teaching. And this $38,981 is the total amount of the money expended for popular education during the whole term of Republican rule. During the whole period of Republican administration, whilst millions of dollars of taxes were wrung from the suffering people for purposes of waste and worse than waste, not one cent of tax was levied by the General Assembly for the support of public schools!

Before the end of another fiscal year the Republicans lost control of the Legislature. From 1871 to October 1st, 1876, such taxes were levied by the Democratic Legislature as the people could pay, and such progress was made in rebuilding the school system as could be made under the Constitution of 1868. The University was revived in October, 1875, and is now in the midst of an era of prosperity and usefulness to the State. It is confidently expected that there will be 300 matriculates this year. In 1876 the Democrats obtained complete control of the State, and at once set about to give the masses of the people the advantages of an education as rapidly as the impoverished condition of the people permitted. Its record is best illustrated by the following table:

Year.	Amount actually paid out for public schools.	White Enrollment in schools.	Black Enrollment in schools.	Total Enrollment.
1877	$ 289,213 32	.....	.....	98,764
1886	671,115 65	188,036	117,562	305,592
1890	718,225 60	205,844	116,689	322,533
1892	*760,991 04	215,919	119,441	335,360

The value of school property in 1871 was nothing. In 1892 it was $892,364, with four counties not reporting. The average length of the school term is now thirteen weeks, only three weeks less than the constitutional requirement, which will be reached under Democratic rule, in a year or two more, without additional burdens upon the people. The whole amount of money actually expended by the Democrats since their partial accession to power in this State, from 1871 to 1892, has been $12,329,266.50.

In 1888 the Legislature discontinued the eight summer Normal Schools for the whites, and substituted a system of County Institutes under the direction of the State Board of Education. These Institutes have been of incalculable benefit to the school system, and it is thought that their efficiency will be promoted by the change made by the last Legislature, by which the control is given to Directors of the Greensboro Normal and Industrial School for Girls, which opens its first session on the 8th of October. This new institution is the first step taken by the State towards giving a higher education to the girls of the State. This is indicative of the progress intended by the Democrats if they are continued in power.

There are now six Normal Schools for the colored people in session regularly during the scholastic year of from eight to nine months per annum, located at Fayetteville, Salisbury, Warrenton, Goldsboro, Plymouth and Elizabeth City. The attendance upon them is now about nine hundred. They receive an annual appropriation of $8,000.

Most excellent graded schools are being run at Wilmington, Goldsboro, Tarboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Reidsville, Winston, Salisbury, Asheville, Fayetteville and Charlotte.

The University has been aided, the Agricultural and Mechanical College established and run (the only appropriation from the State being $10,000), the Industrial and Normal School for Girls established on an appropriation of $10,000, a new institution for the Deaf and the Dumb in the course of erection at Morganton, the Oxford Orphan Asylum aided, and private schools and colleges encouraged to the extent that never before in the history of the State has so large a portion of the children of the State been receiving the benefits of education, both academic and collegiate, as in this year of 1892. It would be a calamity to the State, nay a crime itself, to turn the government of the State over to a party which would cripple the present prosperity of the cause of education within our borders. And it will be noted that in nearly all Democratic counties the Republicans and People's party are running fusion tickets for the Legislature.

The Democracy demands a still farther advance in this noble cause, for the 9th plank in its State platform reads:

"That the General Assembly pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective, that the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike."

The Republican party, while professing much for the cause of education, has never really favored it, nor had a definite system in view. While it had the opportunity it squandered the school fund and permitted the thousands of little children of the State, both black and white, to grow up in ignorance.

While the Democrats had control of the National House of Representatives, the Republican party made great professions of its intention of educating the children of the South by means of the Blair bill, but the Republican Congress actually voted against that measure and rendered its future passage impossible by spending all the surplus funds in the treasury.

STATE TAXATION AND EXPENDITURES.

The Republican party in its State platform this year makes the charge of extravagance for the first time against the Democratic administration. Our party is quite ready to meet the issue and points with pardonable pride to the record. It will be remembered that the Democrats had only partial control of the State government until after the tidal wave of 1876, when they came into complete control. The following table taken from the reports of the State Auditor is a complete vindication of the Democratic party from the Republican charge of extravagance:

1869	Total amount expended for all purposes of State government,	$ 776,476
1870	" " " " " " "	1,117,160
1871	" " " " " " "	552,231
1872	" " " " " " "	627,384
1873	" " " " " " "	521,785
1874	" " " " " " "	439,836
1875	" " " " " " "	532,371
1876	" " " " " " "	520,173

*This does not include all taxes for city schools, which make the amount over $800,000.

1877	Total amount expended for all purposes of State government,	$ 599,154
1878	" " " " " " "	508,615
1879	" " " " " " "	564,954
1880	" " " " " " "	453,023
1881	" " " " " " "	511,023
1882	" " " " " " "	527,057
1883	" " " " " " "	697,658
1884	" " " " " " "	619,941
1885	" " " " " " "	675,746
1886	" " " " " " "	680,572
1887	" " " " " " "	697,724
1888	" " " " " " "	632,474
1889	" " " " " " "	694,691
1890	" " " " " " "	638,300
1891	" " " " " " "	700,911

It will be noticed that the summaries here given are not the same as those contained in the general summary published as an appendix to the last Auditor's report. The latter includes the earnings of the Penitentiary as a part of the receipts and the expenses of the Penitentiary as a part of the general expenses, and in like manner the interest paid on the six per cent. debt of the State, which is paid by the earnings from the lease of the North Carolina Railroad. After deducting these items and one or two others of the same character it will be seen that the amounts here given are the correct statements of the expenses for the ordinary purposes of the State government. These apparent discrepancies are fully explained in the reports of the Auditor and State Treasurer.

When it is remembered that there has been a wonderful development of North Carolina since the Democratic party assumed control of the State government; that the natural growth of the State requires a gradual increase in the expenses of government; that under Democratic rule we are maintaining three Insane Asylums, instead of one under Republican rule; that we are supporting two Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and another in the course of erection, as against one under Republican rule, constantly improving each; that we aid the Orphan's Asylum, the State University, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and several Agricultural Fairs; that we meet regularly the interest on the public debt, so satisfactorily adjusted by the Democrats, in striking contrast with the increase of that debt by the Republicans from $15,238,040.50 in October, 1867, to $33,084,641.75 in November, 1870; that we built the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, and a large number of branch and short railroads; that we have completed the Penitentiary, built the Morganton Hospital for the Insane, the Goldsboro Insane Asylum, the colored Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, the Supreme Court building, the Governor's Mansion, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, purchased the building for the Agricultural Department, State Museum, etc., and established the Railroad Commission, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Normal and Industrial School for Girls at Greensboro, and started a meritorious system of pensioning the disabled Confederate soldiers—the increase cannot be called extravagance. An analysis of the different items of expense will best illustrate this. The following table gives the expenses for the Legislature for the years named. It will be seen that one of the first things done by the Democratic party upon assuming full control of the government was to curtail the expenses of the Legislature by limiting its sessions to sixty days for each regular session, and the sessions to be held biennually instead of annually as under Republican rule.

Year.	Cost of Legislature.
1868–'69	$430,958
1870–'71	212,893
1872–'73	169,396
1874	109,234
1876	81,823
1879–'80	71,293
1881	56,259
1883	57,478
1885	58,286
1887	60,499
1889	59,951
1891	63,018

The following table is a comparative statement of the expenditures for the years 1869 and 1870, the last two years of Republican misrule, 1877, the first year of complete Democratic rule, and 1889 and 1890:

For What Purpose Expended.	1869.	1870.	1877.	1889.	1890.
General Assembly	$ 191,102 10	$ 161,453 70	$ 81,825 40	$ 59,951 28	$ .....
Contingencies	70,506 64	57,884 82	20,970 18	.....	.....
Salaries of State Officers and Employees	94,058 53	87,389 63	34,313 03	20,183 55	20,933 63
Judiciary	76,807 55	82,276 55	38,136 87	27,359 50	28,259 50
Pay of Code Commissioners	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Public Printing and Stationery	94,924 06	94,924 06	18,281 31	21,399 19	17,359 19
Insane Asylum at Raleigh (per cent)	100,000 00	100,000 00	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00
Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind	65,108 63	65,780 99	52,000 00	38,593 10	37,593 10
Morganton Asylum	37,991 01	74,218 93	46,135 00	42,000 00	42,000 00
Penitentiary and Expense of Transporting Convicts	21,200 55	78,186 29	.....	79,187 75	83,140 84
Sheriffs, for Selling Taxes	4,554 82	4,554 82	.....	.....	969 26
Interest on Special Tax Bonds	118,271 45	287,151 45	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Bonded Debt	.....	206,470 00	326,559 69	85,500 00	85,500 00
Treasurer in the Asylum (building and support)	.....	.....	18,000 00	30,000 00	35,000 00
Colored Insane Asylum at Goldsboro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Bonds in Western N. C. Railroad	.....	.....	83,827 95	.....	.....
Other general expense not stated above	29,084 13	38,606 34	20,000 00	26,507 31	24,342 05
Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad	.....	.....	26,569 94	10,000 00	10,000 00
Normal Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Societies	.....	.....	.....	8,780 00	7,000 00
Pensions, general act	.....	.....	.....	1,820 00	1,700 00
Quarantine Expenses	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Public Tax Refunded	.....	.....	.....	30,236 60	20,411 65
Quarantine Expenses	.....	.....	.....	1,240 99	1,240 99
State Board of Health	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
State Library	.....	.....	.....	2,107 04	2,465 04
University Institution	.....	.....	.....	325 75	1,064 69
Agricultural College	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	1,744 42
Total	$ 776,476 64	$ 1,117,160 44	$ 599,154 73	$ 694,691 63	$ 638,300 26

The population of North Carolina in 1877 is estimated at a little more than 1,000,000. In 1890 it was 1,617,947, an increase of sixty-two per cent., while the increase in the ordinary expenses of the government in the same time, according to the foregoing table, is less than eight per cent. The expenses for the year 1891, as shown in a preceding table, are an increase of only eighteen per cent. During this same period the aggregate value of all property assessed for taxation (excluding railroads) increased from $146,370,493 to $216,872,374, or about forty-eight per cent. The largest increase was in personal property, the total value of which in 1877 was $37,378,939, and in 1890 was $74,946,718, or an increase of about one hundred per cent. This property is listed for taxation by the various individuals of the State on oath, and is not assessed by Democratic officers, as the land is, so that the increase is obliged to be real and not fictitious. And this constitutes the "fraudulent pretences of the Democrats in claiming an economical administration of the State finances, while year after year an increased and fictitious valuation has been placed upon property as a basis of taxation, so that within a few years the burdens of the people have been nearly doubled to meet the extravagant expenditures of the State government," as charged in the Republican State platform.

The platform virtually admits that there has been no increase in the rate of taxation. In the following table is shown the rate of taxation for State purposes for each year named:

1869, 80 cents on $100 worth of property.
1877, 29½ " " " " " "
1880, 24 " " " " " "
1881, 28 " " " " " "
1882, 28 " " " " " "
1883, 25 " " " " " "
1884, 00 " " " " " "
1885, 25 " " " " " "
1886, 25 " " " " " "
1887, 20 " " " " " "
1888, 20 " " " " " "
1889,
1890,
1891, 25 and 03 for pensions on $100 worth of property.
1892, " " " " " " " " "

The increase in the valuation of the property of the State under Democratic rule is well illustrated by the returns from the following six counties developed by the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad:

Name.	Valuation in 1880.	Valuation in 1890.	Increase.
Buncombe	$2,566,265	$8,403,875	$5,837,619
Madison	558,535	1,799,119	1,340,584
Haywood	760,070	1,899,823	939,753
Jackson	348,238	1,115,128	766,892
Swain	233,531	901,386	867,855
Cherokee	487,904	1,404,704	916,800
Totals	$4,944,642	$15,324,035	$10,379,493

A total increase in ten years of 20 per cent.

Other sections of the State have grown rapidly, some as rapidly as the counties named, by reason of development under Democratic rule. This growth is now going on more rapidly than ever, and a change in the policy of the State government will put an entire stop to it. If we could only secure an administration of the affairs of the nation on equally sound principles as those of the State the prosperity of the State would be general, and not confined as it now is to certain sections of the State.

In striking contrast with the growth here indicated is the decrease in material prosperity during the last days of the control of the various county governments by the Republicans. The last three years of Republican misrule in the counties in North Carolina showed a decrease in valuation of all property from $152,546,023 to $142,308,102. This decrease was almost entirely confined to the eastern part of the State. And yet the Republicans are demanding a return to the old system, and the Third party is fusing with them on the legislative ticket in many counties.

DEMOCRACY AND THE RAILROADS.

The Democratic party, being a party of progress, has fostered the building of railroads.

The Republicans, on the other hand, while claiming to be the great friends of internal improvements, and while adding to the State debt, nominally for such improvements, the sum of $17,846,601.25 in two years, never built a mile of road. And more than that, they did not even inaugurate a policy which eventuated in one mile of road being built.

While appreciating fully the advantages accruing to the State by reason of the necessary development consequent upon railroad building, the Democratic party has for years seen the evils of corporate power and has in vain attempted to pass a bill establishing a Railroad Commission, until at the session of 1891 of the General Assembly such a Commission was established. It should not be forgotten that on more than one occasion when such a Commission would have been established by the Democratic Legislature the Republicans have almost solidly opposed the measure; in the year 1887 after having made it a caucus matter, and thus with the aid of a minority of Democrats have secured its defeat. The results of a little more than a year and a half of the operations of the Commission fully justify the Democratic party in its establishment, and in advocating its continued existence.

Among other duties assigned to the Railroad Commission is that of assessing the railroads of the State for taxation. The assessment of railroad property before the establishment of the Commission was $12,321,704. The assessment by the Commission in 1892 was $19,726,760, an increase of $7,405,056. The tax received from this increase annually is as follows:

State taxes	$18,512 64
Pensions	2,221 51
Schools	11,107 59
County towns, etc.	42,208 82
Total tax on the increase	$74,050 56

The Commissioners receive a salary of $2,000 each and are allowed $2,000 additional for expenses, which has in no case been consumed. In this one item of increase of taxation they save annually to the State more than seven times the cost of the Commission.

They have saved to the traveling public by the reduction in passenger rates about $220,000, and to the shippers of freight about $250,000, by the reduction in freight rates. One hundred and twenty-five complaints have been made to the Commission for overcharges and various grievances, the large majority of which the Commission have caused to be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. Many orders have been issued pertaining to the convenience of the public, such as causing depots to be erected, trains to make connection, etc.

They have required the Pullman Palace Car Company to pay taxes for the first time, and on property to the value of $129,000, and have taken the necessary steps to require steam-boats plying the waters of Eastern North Carolina to pay taxes for the first time upon property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

The Third party platform advocates a retention of the Commission, but in a large majority of the Democratic counties that party has fused with the Republicans, who are bitterly opposed to the Commission. In counties where there is no fusion the candidacy of the Third party people for the Legislature can have but one effect, and that is to elect the Republicans, who oppose this wise legislation. The only way to preserve the Commission in its usefulness is to vote the Democratic ticket.

By the provisions in the charters of a number of the principal railroads in the State they have been exempted from all taxation. The Supreme Court of the United States in construing the charter of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad upheld this exemption, declaring that the Legislature of North Carolina did not possess the power to alter this provision, so that the railroads have for a number of years enjoyed immunity from taxation. The Democratic Legislature in 1890 appointed a Commission whose duty it was to examine into all railroads that did not pay taxes to the State. As a result of this investigation, and based upon the evidence produced by it, suits were instituted against the Wilmington & Weldon, the Raleigh & Gaston and the Seaboard Railroads. The Supreme Court of North Carolina has declared that the first road is liable for taxes upon all of its branch roads and on its main line between Weldon and Halifax, and only this week (October 1st, 1892) compromise judgments have been rendered in the cases of the other two roads by which they voluntarily surrender their exemption from taxation, and for the future will bear their part of the burdens of government. The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad offered to surrender its immunity to the last Legislature upon certain terms, which the Legislature refused. It is only a question of time when the Democratic party will reduce these corporations to an equality with the people of the State unless prevented by a Republican or fusion Legislature. If the suit against the Wilmington & Weldon road should be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the State, the State will receive annually in taxes the sum of $10,542.50 upon the basis of the assessment of 1891.

The only specific charge of Democratic extravagance made by Republican orators at their late State Convention was made by their candidate for Attorney General, who criticised the Democrats for employing attorneys to prosecute these various tax suits. The facts fully demonstrate the wisdom in having attorneys employed who could give their whole time and talents in this direction, as it is well known that the railroads have had pitted against them the best available legal talent in this and adjoining States. The ordinary onerous duties of the Attorney General prevented him from giving to these suits the personal attention which was required to win them, although he appeared in them and was largely instrumental in bringing them to so happy a determination for the people of the State.

For the first time in the history of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, in which the State has 1,266 shares of stock (which gives it the control), that road this year pays a dividend to the State, thus relieving the tax-payers of the State to the amount of $25,320. The wise administration of the affairs of this road under Democratic control constitutes a most potent reason for the continuance in power of the Democratic party.

Such is the proud record of Democracy in regard to railroads. Who would change it? A vote for the Republicans or Third party will undo all the good heretofore done.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The Republican party gave us the system of punishing criminals by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and began the erection of a gigantic structure near Raleigh, in which to employ the convicts upon all kinds of work requiring skilled labor. They embodied in the Constitution of 1868 a provision requiring the Penitentiary to be made self-sustaining. In their platform they now declare that they are opposed to the employment of the convicts in competition with free labor. The Democracy is anxious to meet these two issues and again points with pardonable pride to the record.

Up to 1887 the larger part of the able-bodied convicts (about forty per cent. of the convicts are always classed as old and infirm) were employed in building the Western North Carolina and the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroads. Although an examination into the statistics will demonstrate the fact that the taxes received by the State from the increased valuation of the property in the counties developed by building these railroads pays the State a handsome dividend on the outlay in having giving away the labor of these convicts (see former statement in this document), still the Legislature of 1887 inaugurated a change of policy, which became the settled policy of the State in 1889. Now the institution is run on strictly business principles, and no one can receive the benefit of convict labor without fully compensating the State. So that during the four years succeeding this Legislature, and including the administrations of Governors Fowle and Holt, the Penitentiary has been self-supporting, and none of the convict labor has been employed in competition with free labor, unless we include the making brick inside the Penitentiary walls.

The General Assembly of 1889 appropriated $75,000 for the support of the Penitentiary, the smallest sum appropriated for a number of years. With this appropriation alone, for the Legislature of 1891 made no appropriations at all for the support of the Penitentiary outside of its own earnings, the convicts have been supported, more than a dozen railroads have been constructed, developing large sections of the State, brick has been furnished to the Governor's Mansion, the Supreme Court building and the University, the large farms in Halifax and Northampton counties, which have been leased by the Penitentiary (and upon which the State has options), have been stocked, drained and very greatly improved, and commodious buildings erected upon them for the use of the convicts, the west wing of the Penitentiary has been completed at a cost of $40,000, and the deficiency running over from previous years of $46,000 has been paid. In the year 1891 there was an actual cash surplus of $16,000 of earnings over and above expenditures.

The year 1892 will show a small deficit, as there is now no railroad building by convicts, who are either in the Penitentiary proper or on the farms employed in making permanent improvements which will be highly beneficial to the State in a few years, although the immediate cash returns are small.

So now, under Democratic rule, we have made the Penitentiary self-sustaining and permit no convicts to compete with honest labor. In striking contrast with our wise management of the convicts are the troubles in Tennessee, Georgia and other States. We can only preserve our excellent management and business methods by a retention in power of the Democratic party. A vote for the Republicans or Third party fusionists means undoing the good it has taken years to accomplish.

MAJOR MALONE'S LETTER.

REASONS FOR NOT SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Exposes the National Bank Monopoly—Favors State Banks of Issue—Opposes Harrison's Force Bill and Advises the Support of Mr. Cleveland.

TO THE PUBLIC:—The convention of the People's party which recently assembled at Raleigh did me the high honor of the nomination for judge of the 12th judicial district. Not having formally accepted this nomination at the time, subsequent thought and the development of the political movements of the country have induced me to decline this nomination and to say that I cannot further aid the People's party in this State, either for State officers or the National ticket proposed by the Omaha convention. I shall briefly give my reasons for this course. In the first place, I consider the great paramount question of the contest now assuming such gigantic proportions in the United States to be the financial issue. And there is still another vital question growing out of what is called the proposed force bill. Having fully considered the attempts at financial reform of the People's party, I do not consider that they meet the emergency, while many of the propositions of relief by this organization are impractical, visionary, and without the sanction of precedent; and without the endorsement of the statesmen whose judgment is entitled to consideration. These assertions will appear more manifest as the argument proceeds. While these efforts of a new party are being made, we behold the two old political organizations engaged in a most determined struggle for success. Either the Democratic party or the Republican party will elect a President and the House of Representatives; and to say that Weaver and Field have a reasonable chance of an election is absurd; and the man who thinks this way must have more faith than is ordinarily exercised in elections. During the last fifteen years I have tried honestly to inform myself upon the three following propositions:

First. The cause of the scarcity of money and the financial distress which began in 1873.

Second. Who is responsible for this condition of affairs?

Third. What is the remedy and what political party is best disposed to come to the rescue of the suffering millions of people of these United States?

In the hour of great distress many of our people have lost hope in relief from either of the parties; but we must have a choice, and when the past history of the Republican party is understood, no reasonable man, without bias, can see any hope for a financial reform in that party. Indeed, the recent declaration of its principles at Minneapolis re-affirms its past history, and utters that false declaration that "the Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed." And while it expresses sympathy with the cause of "home rule" in Ireland, and with the persecuted Jews of Russia, they say nothing of our distress at home, and even propose to destroy "home rule" in a portion of the States, by Federal interference in our elections. Look for a moment to the financial legislation of the Republican party. In the first place, this party created a monoply in money by the creation of three thousand corporations, called National banks. This system of banking allows any number of persons greater than three to become a National bank by complying with the law, which may be readily found within the United States statutes. These persons have the right to purchase United States bonds and deposit them with the Comptroller of the Treasury, and can issue circulation notes to the amount of nine-tenths of the amount of bonds deposited. Thus, if the Asheville banks have $50,000 in bonds, they can only issue $45,000 in notes. This is a measure of contraction itself, because $5,000 more have gone out of Asheville than is returned in the shape of circulating notes.

But how does this system prove a benefit to the people? Do our farmers know that this banking law provides in express terms, that these corporations shall not loan money on the faith of their lands? The finest and most valuable tract of land, though worth many thousands of dollars, is totally unavailable to procure a single dollar in one of these banks. Is not this a beautiful system of finance, that impairs the value and discriminates against all the real estate of the country? But if you have a government bond or some security not possessed by the farmer, you may get a loan occasionally, and then at excessive rates of interest.

These banks were not satisfied with their simple corporate rights, but they induced Congress to destroy all other rival banking institutions of issue; and at a later date boldly and recklessly sought to destroy all the other circulating medium of the country.

This Republican party passed a law (under the false pretense of raising revenue), taxing the State banks of issue 10 per cent. on their issue. It was intended to destroy the State bank system, which was the result—there is not in existence to-day a State bank of issue in the United States. And strange to say, President Harrison, in his letter of acceptance, endorses this infamous, despotic and (I believe) unconstitutional legislation. But a ray of hope was cast across the dark sky of financial distress when the Chicago convention nominated Grover Cleveland and Stevenson, passed a resolution favoring a repeal of this odious inhibition upon the powers of the States, and demanded the repeal of this law.

What more did Congress do for these banks, acting in concert with the money power of the world? In 1873 a bill was surreptitiously and fraudulently passed into a law, demonetizing silver when offered in sums in excess of five dollars.

Thus, it was intended to drive silver out of circulation and to supply its place with National bank notes, and to make gold the unit of value. But is this all? No, these banks had the audacity to attempt the destruction of the greenback circulation. On the 20th of June, 1874, we had $382,000,000 legal tender notes in circulation. Now we have only $346,681,000. This in round numbers is $36,000,000 less than we had in 1874. How was this done? In 1875 the limitation on the issue of the National bank notes was repealed. That is to say, under the original law, the issue of these banks could not issue notes beyond $354,000,000. (See United States statutes, Sec. 5777). But the act of 1875 removed this limit, and they were only limited to the extent they could not purchase bonds upon which to base their issues. The Republican Secretary of the Treasury said in a report that the intention of this act was to retire and destroy all the legal tender notes, and their place supplied by National bank notes. Under the law, the Secretary was required to destroy 80 per cent. of the amount put in circulation by the banks, of legal tender notes. Thus, if the banks, now unlimited, should issue $100,000 of notes, then $80,000 of legal tender should be destroyed. This was to continue until the legal tenders were reduced to $300,000,000. Thus you see a chance for the destruction of $82,000,000 of legal tenders to satiate the rapacious soul of the great money monopoly. But on the 31st day of May, 1878, a Democratic House caused the enactment of a law, preventing the further retirement and destruction of the legal tender notes, not, however, until $36,000,000 of the people's money had been destroyed in order to let these National banks have less competition.

When in 1878 this grand scheme of plunder was discovered the legal tenders had been reduced to $346,681,000, and this law of 1878 refused a further reduction, and this is the sum now fixed by law, and has not been increased or diminished since 1878. At this point allow me to say that if the People's party leaders had considered that no further issue of greenbacks is allowed by law, it would appear how useless is the talk of issuing legal tenders to the extent of $50 *per capita*, and most assuredly under a Republican Congress such a thing could not be expected, because their efforts have been, and purpose is, to destroy the entire issue of legal tender notes, and let the people rely on the National banks for money.

But is this all of the outrages perpetrated by the Republican party on our currency? In a few years after the close of the war these National banks had bought most of the government bonds, or at least they could have bought nearly $500,000,000 and employed them in banking. These bonds had been made payable in "dollars" simply; but during the year 1869 these hypocritical Shylocks and public plunderers advanced the patriotic idea (?) that the "public credit" of the United States was not quite good enough. Oh, no! The glorious history of our government with all of its grand achievements must be "bulled" by these blood-suckers; hence Congress provided that these bonds should be paid in specie, thus changing the original contract under which the bonds were sold.

But the question arose, what is meant by "specie," as we had then both gold and silver in full circulation? But for this they found an easy remedy—for within four years after the law requiring the bonds to be paid in "specie," to-wit, in 1873, they sought to drive silver out of use as money, and of course, then, the bonds must be paid in gold.

The same Congress also declared that all the legal tenders should be redeemed in gold—which these men interpreted to mean the actual redemption and "calling in" of all the greenback issue. Then, in 1875 these same greedy monopolists caused Congress to pass a law requiring the resumption of specie payment on the first day of January, 1879. To do this the law required the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds and sell for gold the amount of $300,000,000 if necessary, simply to redeem a paper currency in gold, which was already a legal tender, and at par, without the obligation to pay in gold.

The space of this letter will not allow me to enlarge upon the dire consequences of this nefarious legislation; such as the creation of a premium on gold; the contraction of the currency; the shrinkage in all values; the panic of 1873-'74; the continued distress in financial matters; with the disgraceful scenes of "Black Friday"; with bankruptcies and failures all over the land, with a million tramps turned loose upon a once prosperous and happy country.

Then we have another extraordinary anomaly in the conduct of the chief manipulators of the National banking system. It is this—failing in their purpose to annihilate all other money and failing to make the monopoly as complete as desired, they have turned about and have actually destroyed themselves so far as they exercise the functions of banks of issue. Go back to the time when these bold strides were made to destroy all competition, and we find that these banks had nearly $400,000,000 in circulation; on the 14th of January, 1875, they had outstanding $351,861,450, while on the 31st of October, 1890, they had only $179,775,643, and to-day only about $175,000,000, thus showing a reduction of their circulation since 1875 of over $172,000,000! Is not this one of the reasons of the scarcity of money? Is not this a wonderful contraction of the circulating medium? It required an act of Congress to enable these banks to evade the responsibilities to the people. The act of 1874 provided a mode by which the National banks could withdraw their circulation and take up their United States bonds, which had gone up to 115 to 127. The recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury says, officially, that these banks are not now relying upon their notes of circulation for profits, but upon their deposits. This great financial system is, therefore, playing the "dog in the manger"; it will not supply the needed money for circulation, neither will it permit others to do so.

It will thus appear that these National banks, with aid of a friendly Congress, can actually determine the amount of money to be put in circulation, without regard to the growth of the population or the increase in business in the country. Verily, this is a dangerous power. Verily, a power fraught with the most momentous consequences to the people! Should the people of North Carolina contribute in any possible way to elect a President who advocates the perpetuation of this ruinous banking system? It is a source of regret that President Harrison has in his letter of acceptance so plainly declared against the repeal of the odious 10 per cent. tax on State banks. John Sherman, too, who is the leader of this dangerous money power, has made a speech in Ohio against what he calls "wild cat" banks. Indeed, on this question, there is a direct issue between the Republican party and the Chicago Democratic platform, and it is a matter of surprise, too, that the exponents of the People's party on this question take the same ground as the Republican party.

I am honestly of the belief that the Southern States will have no financial prosperity until the old system of State banks of issue shall be restored. The New York *World* has recently said, that in all the States we have county, State and municipal bonds in great abundance, which are as good as United States bonds, and that a law of the States could provide for the purchase and deposit of these securities with a State officer—say Treasurer or Comptroller—who should hold them as security for circulation, precisely like the National banks, and these issues would be just as safe as National bank notes. When these National banks first came into existence in 1862 we had in these United States 1,466 State banks, with a circulation and deposits of over $632,000,000, with over $100,000,000 of specie in their vaults, or one dollar in specie for every six dollars in circulation. (See Finance Report, 1st Session, 38th Congress). But this 10 per cent. tax, in a few years, and after a stubborn struggle, caused these banks to succumb to the Federal law, enacted for the benefit of the National banking system. It is a fact that some prejudice exists in the minds of some of our people against these State banks. This grows out of the suspension of payment by the most of these banks in 1814. But when the history of those times is consulted, it will be found that it was the result of the war of 1812 with Great Britain. The government of the United States employed these banks to facilitate the sale and use of government notes, and that their suspension was caused by the United States government.

Then in 1837 we had a financial crisis in which many of these State banks went to the wall.

But the history of that period shows that it was the result of the great financial war between the friends and the opponents of the old United States bank. Gen. Jackson had ordered the removal of the government deposits from the vaults of the United States bank to the several States. This action of Gen. Jackson was the subject of criticism by the friends of the United States bank. As a result of the National Government changing its financial policy and other causes concurring there was a financial crisis in 1837, in which these banks suffered greatly, as many of these pet National banks have succumbed to a financial crisis. If I mistake not, over 100 of these National banks have failed, paying to their depositors from 5 to 70 cents on the dollar, and that these failures have entailed a loss of over $26,000,000 to the depositors.

Quite a number of people think to-day that because the circulating notes of these banks are secured by a deposit of government bonds that the depositors are secured. This is a mistake. The depositor in a National bank has no greater security than the ordinary State banks of discount and deposit. And if it be true that all their profits are made on their discounts, it proves that here is a great banking system absorbing most all of the deposits of the country which are without adequate security.

It is true that the notes in circulation by the National banks are secured, and this "sugar-coat" for the system has given it adherents who have not fully investigated the question. The loss of note holders is small in all systems of banking compared with the loss of depositors. It is well known to our people how the old State banks supplied the country with a safe circulating medium.

Many of the banks of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and other Southern States were equal almost to gold. A Tennessee or Kentucky dealer in hogs, mules and cattle wanted nothing better than North Carolina or South Carolina bank bills. This State bank system supplied the people with a home currency and did not flow to the great commercial cities, thereby depleting the rural districts.

We desire no better system of finance than the free use of gold and silver, and these supplemented by the issues of the State banks of the several states. This was the policy of our government for three quarters of a century, sanctioned by Hamilton, Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. If at times we had reckless legislation in favor of banks without proper safeguards, our experience has taught us how to remedy this.

No sensible exponent of a financial system is in favor of a dollar which is not worth 100 cents.

No "wild cat" schemes are proposed in this State bank system. Our people are capable of self-government, and we have advanced too far in all the knowledge of the finance question to allow John Sherman to dictate the entire financial policy of the country; the rights of the people are too varied and too sacred to permit the great money power of the earth to shape entirely our legislation. This 10 per cent. tax is a high-handed outrage upon the rights of the States. The National banks had their existence in consequence of a great war, and were therefore a "war measure." The chief reason assigned at the time was that this system would give credit to the bonds of the government. It did this, but it was not necessary, as our credit stands high in all parts of the civilized world. The interest and principal of our National indebtedness are paid promptly and we can now float a great public debt at the low rate of 3 per cent.

These bond holders are the creditors of the government while sixty-five million of the people are the debtors. It is not right that the creditor class should dictate all the legislation and that the debtor class shall have no voice in the making of the laws through which the debt is to be paid.

EXTRACT FROM WM. A. GUTHRIE'S LETTER ON THE FORCE BILL.

A word to you, my People's party friends. A few weeks ago you tendered me, without my solicitation, your nomination for the highest judicial office in your gift. I thanked you then and I still feel and shall ever feel grateful to you for this manifestation of confidence, though I had to decline it. Since then the Republican managers who hold the Republican party in North Carolina by the throat have, as it is reported and generally believed, broken faith with you and put up a State ticket. The danger now confronts you of turning over our State government to men who favor the National Force bill with its attendant evils, and the vote of North Carolina might decide that contest. Let me beseech you as patriots, rebuke that spirit by your vote, and let us stand together and maintain inviolate the rights of the States which are essential to "that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends." That balance of power once subverted and destroyed, we may bid a long farewell to the Constitutional Republic. We may expect too in its stead to be governed by orders from the headquarters of a military chieftain, such as our own eyes have seen in this Southland not very many years ago.

I myself would prefer the very worst system of civil government to the best form of military despotism.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 20, 1892

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TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J Hale, Jr., for collection who is authorized to settle the same.**

Rev. Thos. Atkinson will officiate at St. Thomas' Church next Sunday at 4 o'clock.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATLANTA JOURNAL—Free.
ALBERT GAINEY—Land for Sale.
A. S. HUSKE, Agt—Just Arrived.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Low Prices.
A. J. PEMBERTON & Co.—To the Ladies.
Miss M. H. SMITH—Millinery and Fancy Goods.

The Jonesboro Monitor.

We read the beautifully printed and well edited semi-weekly Jonesboro *Monitor* with much pleasure.

German.

A complimentary German will be given at the Hotel LaFayette to Miss Belle and Grace Barker on Friday evening, October 21 inst.

Columbus Day at the University.

The Editor of the OBSERVER left this morning for Chapel Hill, where he delivers the address at the University's Columbian celebration to-morrow.

Colored Baptist Convention.

The convention of the colored Baptist ministers of North Carolina, commenced its session in this city Tuesday, and will continue throughout the week.

Senator Hill's Speech—To Democratic Clubs.

We have on hand several thousand copies of the OBSERVER Supplement containing Senator Hill's great speech, which we will send free, to Democratic clubs in the 3rd Congressional District only, upon application, in parcels of not more than 200 to one address.

Whist Club.

The young people of Fayetteville have formed a whist club with Mr. Andrew Broadfoot as president and Mr. Jennings Pemberton as secretary, which promises to be a source of much pleasure. The club meets to-night at Mr. Chas. Glover's residence on Anderson street.

Narrow Escape.

Lloyd Hollingsworth, son of Mrs. Lizzie Hollingsworth, of this city, in attempting to extract a cartridge from his gun while hunting, was badly shot through the leg, by the gun accidently going off. We are glad to know that it is not a dangerous wound, and that he will soon recover from it. Boys cannot be too careful in handling a gun while out hunting.

Public Speaking.

Chairman McNeill requests us to say that Mr. A. D. McGill and others will speak at School House near the 8 mile post on Centre Plank Road on Monday night, October 24th. Mr. John McDuffie and any other Third party speakers urgently asked to be present and divide time.

Messrs. Carr and Jarvis will speak at Godwin on Tuesday, October 25th, instead of at Geddies Gin, as formerly announced.

Mr. N. J. McDuffie, Wedded to Miss Kate Patton Atkinson.

The bride is the daughter of the late Maj. Roger P. Atkinson, who for a number of years was the Chief Engineer on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. Mr. McDuffie is a native of this place, but has for some years resided in Greensboro, he has a large number of relatives and acquaintances in this place who with us tender to him their hearty congratulations and wish him many happy years.

Change in the Management of the Hotel LaFayette

T. A. Barker whose efficient management of the Hotel LaFayette has given such satisfaction to the public and who personally is liked and greatly admired by all who know him has given up the control of the Hotel and will shortly return with his family to St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Malcolm Mathews that prince of good fellows and splendid hotelist becomes its new manager. We wish him great sucess.

A Conflagration Averted by a Timely Discovery.

On last Sunday, about 2 o'clock A. M., Mr. A. H. Slocomb and family were awakened by the alarm of fire. A load of dross, fresh from the vat was deposited in a heap on the primises near a tence. The surface of the dross cooled, thereby increasing the intense heat of the bulk of it, and the result was spontaneous combustion. This made a considerable blaze and spread to the fence, a portion of which was destroyed, but the whole was extinguished before further damage was done.

An Ornament to Fayetteville.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company is one of the institutions of Fayetteville which we and our fathers and grandfathers have been proud of for a century. In fact it is *the* institution of Fayetteville. But there is another organization that bears its name that not only is worthy of the association, but has come to be an ornament to the city. The F. I. L. I. Band under Mt. Novitzky's teaching and leadership, has no superior south of Washington. We doubt if it have its equal. Most of our readers know how excellent its street music is under Mr. Remsberg's excellent management and leadership, but not so many, perhaps, have had the opportunity of hearing it in concert or orchestral music. As good as the play was at the Opera House when they were playing Paul Kauvar the other night, Mr. Novitzky's music was better; and, instead of the restlessness that usually characterizes the intermissions of the average theatre, the audience remained quite still listening to better music than one will hear to-day in the theatres of so great a city as New Orleans. All honor to Mr. Novitzky and those he has taught so well!

Republican Speaking.

Last Thursday was expected to be a Republican field-day in this city in consequence of Mr. Moody's and Mr. Purnell's appointments to speak here on that day. What a disappointment it must have been to these apostles of McKinleyism and negro rule and possibly to their aid the Weaverite representative, John McDuffie, (who was on the stand) when they beheld their audience, a handful of negroes and a few white Democrats who went just to see how ingeniously these fellows could misrepresent facts. Mr. Purnell spoke first and as he had no argument to make consumed his time in praising the Republican party for the prosperity of the country and abusing the Democrats.

Mr. McDuffie, the Weaverite followed, but as the reporter was unable to catch his meaning it is impossible to comment upon it.

Mr. Moody the candidate for Lieutenant Governor then spoke and if there were any very ignorant persons present he could certainly have come nearer humbugging them than Mr. Purnell did.

The people did not seem to be at all interested, manifesting no enthusiasm whatever, and we understand that this is so with most of the Republican audiences throughout the State.

The Florida Travel to go by Fayetteville.

Says the Savannah *News* of Oct. 13th:

"The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has taken the last step in its preparations for running all of its through fast freight and passenger trains over the Wilson Short Cut to the North. Savannahians will remember that the Wilson Short Cut is a branch line of the Atlantic Coast Line road, running from Florence, S. C., to Wilson, N. C., which shortens the distance between this city and all points North by about seventy miles. The Short Cut was completed last spring, but has until now only been used for local tariff because the officials of the Coast Line system desired to get the road into that completely equipped and thorough condition which characterizes all of the system before utilizing it as a route for fast traffic. They have now nearly completed all of their arrangements, and at an early date will begin running fast trains over that line. The conductors and engineers from the main line have been put on the Short Cut in order that they may become thoroughly familiar with it prior to its adoption as the regular through route for all fast traffic. The Atlantic Coast line already possesses the shortest through line from Charleston and points South to the North, but by means of the Wilson Short Cut the distance and time over the line will still further be reduced.

We understand that the Atlantic Coast Line have purchased engines capable of making 90 miles an hour from the famous Baldwin locomotive works to run over this route.

Republican Mass Meeting.

The Republicans of this county held a mass meeting at the market house in this city on Saturday for the purpose of electing a chairman of the County Executive Committee in place of Dr. Moore. After a great deal speechmaking, nominating the candidates, the ayes and nays were taken and Neill Waddill was declared almost unanimously elected. There was a good deal of bitter feeling displayed and there came very near being a row. A good many Weaverites were present and seemed very much pleased at nothing being said about running a Republican county ticket, but their pleasure was turned into disappointment when several negroes stood up and addressed the meeting telling the Republicans and Weaverites present that the people in their township would never support Weaver or any of his candidates.

Starlight at the Opera House.

Miss Jarbeau and her company made a great hit here Monday night, creating much enthusiasm and calling forth a great deal of praise. Miss Jarbeau is a handsome and very clever actress and danced and sang delightfully. Some of her songs were very catchy and were heartily appreciated by the audience as was shown by the frequent applause. But the song of the night was "That's Enough, Don't you Think," which completely captured the audience, she being encored time after time. There were many good singers and dancers, and they certainly deserved the applause they got. The three comedians were splendid, and caused a great deal of merriment.

Elector Weill.

Mr. J. A. Narron, correspondent of the Laurinburg *Exchange* of the 28th ult. in a descriptive article of the political speaking to a large gathering in that city on Saturday, the 24th of September, says of Mr. Sol. C. Weill, the following:

Mr. Sol. Weill, the Cleveland Elector, was also introduced by Mr. Shaw, and spoke for an hour with all the vim, force and vigor that becomes a young man of such promise. He is comparatively a young man, handsome, polite and makes a fine impression; filled to overflowing with pure Democratic truths, and being endowed with such a strong mental power, he has no trouble in planting those truths in fertile spots. He was well received and will add considerably to the Democratic vote.

Serious Charge against Postoffice Officials.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15.—Your correspondent to-night had an interview with Chairman Simmons, and was informed that postoffice officials have been guilty of the robbing of mails in their desire to serve the Republican party. Simmons specifically states that September 23rd he sent each county chairman a sealed letter containing instructions in regard to registration under the new election law. Having reason to believe his mail had heretofore been robbed in transit, he addressed a letter to each chairman inquiring if he had received his letter of the above date, with instructions that all Democrats be properly registered.

We have had occasion to refer to a similao case in a recent issue of this paper.

News from Cedar Falls.

Special to Fayetteville Observer.

CEDAR FALLS, N. C., Oct. 17, 1892.

Mrs. Trogden, an old lady living at Central Falls, dropped dead to-day. She was about 75 years old, and apparantly in good health until she fell dead.

The Democrats are solid on Deep River. Everything going for Cleveland and Stevenson. About eighty per cent. of the manufacturing towns are democratic. We will cast an overwhelming vote for old democracy in the coming November.

SINGED CAT.

People and their Movements.

Capt. Black, of Maxton, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. H. L. Cumming, of Wilmington, was in the city Monday.

Mr. Wm. McQueen and wife, of Rowland, were in the city last week.

Miss Kate Elliot, of Little River Academy, spent a few days shopping here last week.

Mr. H. P. Jones, of Hillsboro, made a pleasant call at the OBSERVER office Monday.

Mr. R. M. Albright has been spending a few days with his many friends in this city.

Misses Annie and Rebecca Haigh have returned from a pleasant visit to relatives North.

Mr. John Weisiger, of the Norfolk and Western R. R. service, is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Mr. W. P. Fife is at home again. Mr. Fife and family move next week to Charlotte where they will reside in the future.

Miss Stanley Atkins returned home last week. Lovely and charming she endeared herself to many, and her friends regret that her stay was not longer.

Mrs. Michael *nee* Miss Cohen, formerly of Fayetteville but now residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., is in the city, the guest of Miss Christina Chloe on Haymount.

Mr. A. B. Daingerfield has moved from Henderson to Winston to reside permanently. He is State Agent of the Old Dominion Building and Loan Association.

Messrs. Paul Smith and Frederick Hale left here Tuesday with Col. Gardner to continue the surveying of the Atlantic Coast Line road from Wadesboro to Winston.

Rev. Thos. Atkinson has returned from the North where he has been in attendance at the Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and also at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

Issues of the Campaign.

We send out with this issue of the OBSERVER a Supplement containing a carefully prepared statement of the issues of the campaign in North Carolina, and of the record of the Democratic party in its control of the affairs of this State as contrasted with that of the Republican party when in like control. The statement comes with the authority of the State Executive Committee, being given out by Chairman Simmons. The Supplement also contains the letter of Major Hahone, who was nominated by the Third party for the Judgeship of the 12th Judicial district, declining the nomination, exposing the National Bank Monopoly, and giving his cogent reasons for voting for Cleveland instead of Weaver or Harrison.

Honoring Mr. Cotton.

For the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—On Monday night, Oct. 3rd, Mr. S. H. Cotton and family were very much surprised by an unsolicited and unexpected party approaching his house led by the Hope Mills Cornet Band with their head lights aglow like so many fiery-eyed monsters, and beating their old bass drum for all it was worth, followed by a procession part of whom were bearing one of the finest and most elegant chairs ever seen in this section, as a token of their good feeling, esteem and respect to Mr. S. H. Cotton on his retiring from the management of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company. The party went boldly into the house, and part of which gathered Mr. Cotton and put him on his handsome new present that could be changed into more than fifty positions for comfort and rest. The Band rendered some of their best music, suited to the occasion, after which Dr. McDougald made the presentation address prepared for the occasion.

Touching on what Hope Mills was when Mr. Cotton came here and what it has grown to in the short seven years of his skillful and energetic management time and space forbid us to record. That part now known as Texas, was then a wild waste of sand-hill, but on it now stands many comfortable homes. Through his helping hand many poor people who were then homeless now have one of their own. Hope Mills, No. 2, is a monument long to stand to his skill and ingenuity. Dr. McDougald was followed by Mr. Beach, the present manager, Mr. Maguire and Mr. Muny with a Scotch song, &c. Then Mr. Cotton tendered his many heartfelt thanks not only for the handsome gift but also for the spirit in which it was given, after which the party retreated, feeling they had done an honor bound duty to him who always felt an interest in his employees as well as his employers.

Truly, LONE JACK.

The State Fair.

Wilmington Messenger, Oct. 18th.

The thirty-second annual State Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural society opened to-day and was attended by 7,000 or 8,000 people and the centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Raleigh also took place. The city is decorated with bunting and flags and a grand trades display marched through the city and to the fair grounds this morning and the fair is probably the most successful ever held. The large exhibit hall is crowded with fine displays and throngs of people passed through it to-day.

A special feature is the 'Wild West museum and Indian encampment of Pawnee Bill, which gave a performance to-day showing scenes and incidents as they transpire on the plains of the West. It was a thrilling exhibition of real life and filled the audience with enthusiasm.

Arabian Love Song.

BY CLAUDE EARLE.

For the Observer.

Angels white, angels white,
Guard my darling love to-night.
Softly o'er his pillow lean—
Tell him of thy homes unseen,
Where there is no night or gloom,
Where unfading flowers bloom.
Guard my darling love, to-night,
Angels white!

Angels white, angels white,
Do you see my love to-night?
Is he sleeping gently now?
Is there care upon his brow?
Smooth it, with thy angel hands;
Whisper softly, heavenly bands;
Sing, too, for my love, to-night,
Angels white.

Angels white, angels white,
Tell my dear one, now, to-night,
That his love is more to me,
Than the wealth lost in the sea.
Tell him, tell him, I will be,
True, till death shall come to me.
Tell him all I feel, to-night,
Angels white.

Rose Glen, Dunn, N. C., Sept. 15, '92.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

Notes from Aberdeen.

For the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—Having lately taken in Presbytery, I will give you some notes from Aberdeen. We reached that town after a thirty mile ride through a country the most noticeable features of which were wire-grass, sand and "black-jacks;" the inhabitants were "conspicuous for their absence." During the ascent of every hill we longed in breathless anticipation for the summit, hoping to see something, and when we reached it, lo, we beheld a boughless expanse, radiant with and inhabited by wire-grass, sand, "black-jacks."

"All things come to him who waits," and we felt amply compensated for our ride by the hearty welcome extended by Mr. and Mrs. Blue, in their handsome residence in the suburbs of the town.

We made several pleasant acquaintances with Presbyterian ministers, who were entertained by Mr. Blue, among them was Rev. E. W. Smith, from Greensboro. I was surprised to find myself measuring wit with him, a Presbyterian minister, a member of a profession, at the very mention of which I was once imbued with awe.

But my pen is following my thoughts. The church is situated a half mile from town, and Mr. Blue's train went to and from every service, entirely a thing of accommodation; but Mr. Blue is a large-hearted man.

Every one could be pleased: the intellectual enjoyed a "feast of reason and flow of soul" contributed by the ministers; those who thought more of the "inner man," had ample opportunity for gratifying their tastes, and the lads and lassies were very happy.

Rev. E. W. Smith related some "blood-curdling" facts concerning the Fiji Islands, in the interest of Foreign Missions.

He wittily (?) remarked, that if any one asked him to spell "devil," he would say F-i-j-i-n."

Mr. Smith held the unwavering attention of a large audience, for forty minutes, in the Methodist church at night. This is a very pretty church finished inside with native pine, while the altar and chancel are particularly attractive.

With Blues, Bethunes, McIvers, Rays, Campbells, and McKethans, one might imagine herself in the Highlands of Scotland, (a stereotyped remark), if 'twere not for the costumes, which are quite *chic* and Parisian.

The town is a busy and thriving one. The already good railroad advantages will be greatly increased by the completion of Mr. Blue's road straight to Fayetteville. A northern syndicate is building a kiln for drying lumber. There is a number of saw and planing mills, and one furniture manufactory.

The cultivation of grapes is attracting a good deal of attention; I noticed several immense and neatly kept vineyards.

Saturday morning found me riding swiftly along over the vine-clad hills, en route for Southern Pines, with "Topsy" and his mate. They made a sprightly team, and I regret that my stay was too brief to permit me to display my equestrian skill and test Topsy's gait under the saddle.

Southern Pines is a "Yankee" town, and boasts four hotels, the largest of which is the "Southern Pines," but the prettiest is "Prospect House" with its piazza enclosed with glass, for the benefit of invalids. There are a good many private residences, a neat little Episcopal church, and a rectory under construction.

A praiseworthy fact in connection with Aberdeen is the total absence of spiritous liquors.

My favorite theme—politics—was not commented upon, but I succeeded in discovering that the Third Party had a few adherents, and one of these was a young lady.

Last, but by no means least, of the many attractions, were the numerous musical and gallant cavaliers and bright eyed maidens.

We returned Monday, and *could* I like anywhere more than home, 'twould be Aberdeen, but that is impossible. So perfectly are my sentiments expressed by the words "Give me my own my native land," that the most fitting *non de plume* I can assume, is.

CUMBERLAND.

JOINT DISCUSSIOM BETWEEN MESSRS. SHAW AND SPEARS.

Mr. Shaw on his Metal.

Sanford Express, Oct. 6.

Messrs. John Shaw and Oscar Spears Democratic and Republican Presidential Electors of this District addressed about 250 people here yesterday on the issues of the day.

The speakers were introduced by Maj. Scott. Mr. Shaw led with one hour, same being given to Spears who followed. Each consumed about 25 minutes in rejoinder.

Among other things Mr. Shaw said that it was the same old fight between the Democratic and Republican parties; that the Third party was not "in it." Here he referred to the fact that in several States the Third party had no electoral ticket in the field, and that Weaver couldn't possibly be elected if he received every electoral vote in the field. That Third party demagogues were working in the interest of the Republican party; that Mr. Spears and his party were embracing the new party and by its aid were endeavoring to carry the State for Harrison. He said that a vote for Weaver was half a vote for Harrison. He went on the Republican leaders with gloves off for claiming that the farmers were prosperous under Harrison's administration, and showed it to be to the contrary; that Harrison was to a great extent responsible for the laws so oppressive to the farmer.

He then referred to taxation and said that there were two kinds, direct and indirect; that direct taxation was for the support of the State and Federal governments; that indirect taxation was a tariff levied on imported goods for the protection and benefit of the American manufacturer; that the tariff was the sole cause of so much poverty among the laboring classes. He challenged Mr. Spears or any other man present to point out one law enacted by the Republican party since the war beneficial to the American people, (meaning the laboring classes) but received no response. He then held up the record of the Republican party and displayed to public gaze its inconsistencies and in strong language completely knocked the bottom out of the old decayed ship. He made Spears hang his head with shame for advocating the principles of a party guilty of framing a bill (the Force bill) and trying to enact it into a law to destroy the rights of the American citizens. He explained how this iniquitous measure would operate if it ever became a law, said that the people of the South would never submit to its enforcement. He asked Spears if he was going to support the Third party ticked to which Spears replied in the affirmative.

He eulogized in the highest terms that patriotic citizen and grand statesman Grover Cleveland. [Loud and prolonged applause.] He asked Spears to make one charge against Mr. Cleveland's character, but he was as dumb as an oyster.

He characterized Weaver as a traducer, slanderer, South-hater, and unworthy of the respect of the Southern people.

He said that Koonce the candidate on the Third party ticket of this district for Congress asserted a few days ago that the Democratic Legislature of this State was responsible for the low price of cotton and navel stores. Koonce is a good specimen of the ignorant candidates on Third party ticket.

Mr. Spears in addressing the crowd said the Republican party was the grandest party in the Union, but in his hours' harangue produced nothing to prove it. In trying to defend the McKinley tariff bill he contradicted his own statements. He said goods were cheaper than they were one year ago which was contradicted by a lady in the crowd. His argument was confined to the tariff, Force bill and Cleveland. He made a complete failure in trying to defend the McKinley tariff bill; dodged the Force bill by saying it was dead and without reason cast many vile epithet at Mr. Cleveland.

He challenged the crowd to produce a single article made higher by the McKinley bill whereupon Maj. Scott mentioned tin and proved by witnesses that it was made so by the McKinley bill after which Spears slipped out the crowd and left.

Good progress is being made on the immense map of the State, which will show the location of all the schools, including the 7,000 public ones and all the private. On the map a white cross indicates white schools; a black cross the colored ones; a triangle for Indians. White or black squares show the private schools of the two races. Colleges will be named outright. The map gives a good idea of the relative population of the races. Thus in Swain county there are three Indian schools and one for negroes, while in Macon county there is not a negro school.

Another eminent Republican, and a great orator in his day, was Emory Storrs, and he too was from the West. What did he say of this vile system of Tariff robbery? He declared it was a tax "and nothing but a tax."

He said:

"It is a tax which we do not pay to the Government, but to the manufacturer for his private enrichment; where protection begins revenue ceases."

The farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the [protective] system he is asked to support.—*Grover Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.*

The Postmaster General has issued an order to establish a free mail delivery in twenty small cities beginning December 1st. Only two of the places are in the South.

Lon. J. Moore, Esq., of Newbern, until lately a Republican, will soon take the stump for Cleveland and Carr.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—BRYAN—By Rev. W. H. Moore, at the residence of Mrs. W. L. Culpepper, Fayetteville, N. C., October 12th, 1892, Mr. J. W. JOHNSON and Miss ANNIE BRYAN.

HARRIS—JOHNSON—On last Wednesday night, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. T. H. HARRIS and Miss BERTHA JOHNSON, Rev. Mr. McKelway officiating. A reception was held at the residence of Mr. Mike Folb. At its conclusion the party repaired to the residence of Mr. J. A. BURNS, where a ball concluded the festivities of the happy occasion. The attendants were: Mr. Walter Goddard and Miss Mattie Pool; Mr. J. A. Burns and Miss Ida Johnson; Mr. E. R. Pool and Miss Hattie Kinlaw.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk a cold or nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J Cook & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling.....7 9-16
Middling.....7 5-16
Strict Low Middling.....7 1-16
Low Middling.....6 13-16
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 25½ cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 65c. to 70c.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 18.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 7¼ cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 27½ cents per gallon.

TAR—Firm $1.25.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 95c. per bbl. for Strained and 1.00 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.55 for Virgin, $1.55 for Yellow Dip and 90 for Hard.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sept. 1, 1892—1y

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

N. C. Bacon—		Fodder,	85
Hog Round,	11	Hides—	
Sides,	10½	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	1@3
West. Bulk Meats—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	9	Green,	2
Shoulders,	6½	Iron—	
Western Bacon—		American,	3
Sides,	10	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	Lard—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	10
Bagging,	7½@0	Western,	9
Beef—		Leather—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Beeswax,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
Butter—		Molasses,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	Nails—	
Northern	30@00	(12d basis),	2.40
Coffee—		Pork—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	5@6
Rio,	20@00	Mess,	(None.)
Cotton Yarns,	85@95	Potatoes—	
Cotton Ties,	1.20	Sweet—new,	50
Chickens,	15@25	Irish—o	50
Eggs	11	Salt,	95
Flour—		Sugars—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
Corn Meal—	75	Sheetings,	5½
Grain—		Shucks,	50
Corn—new,	50	Tallow,	5
Oats	50@55	Wool,	18
Rye,	100	Spirits—	
Peas,	65	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Hay—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For all the Latest Styles
—IN—
MILLINERY
—AND—
FANCY GOODS

call at my store, where I will be pleased to see all who wish anything in my line.

MISS M. H. SMITH,
No. 19, Hay Street.

Oct. 20, 1892—3t

To the Ladies!

We have just received a beautiful line of
Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers
IN FIFTY SHADES.

We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.

Very respectfully,
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

Oct. 20, 1892—tf

FREE | A TICKET TO THE WORLD'S FAIR. For particulars address ATLANTA JOURNAL, Atlanta, Ga.

Oct. 20, 1892—1t

Just Arrived.

SWEET AND SOUR PICKLES, PRESERVES, JELLIES, MINCE MEAT, APPLE BUTTER, &c., &c.

WITH OUR OWN PREPARED BUCKWHEAT, ROLLED OATS, HOMINY, MAPLE SAP SYRUP,

and the well assorted line of

STANDARD GOODS,

we claim ourselves equipped to supply city trade with wholesome and palatable food. Quality not quantity *the* important point with consumer. What say you?

Fresh Oysters and Crackers, Catsups, &c.

A. S. HUSKE, Agt.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 20, 1892.

Low Prices.

We have prepared a list of goods we desire to close out, and are offering them at a sacrifice. We will send one of these lists to any address upon request by postal card or otherwise. We cannot mention all these articles, only a few to convey an idea of the cut in prices:

100 O. G. Doors @ 90c.
100 pr. Sash @ 75c. pair.
1,000 lbs Nails @ 2c. lb.
3 Single-barrel Breech-loading Shot Guns, price $7.50 @ $4.00.
3 Stoves worth $25.00 @ $18.00.
200 Bars Soap @ 3c.
100 Boxes Axle Grease @ 6c.

REMEMBER WE LEAD IN LOW PRICES,

and if you want a COOKING or HEATING STOVE, the place to get it is

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Oct. 20, 1892—tf

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., made in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts due by the estate of Holly Gainey, I as Commissioner will, on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1892, at 11 o'clock at the Court-House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of said Holly Gainey, situate in Fea Hill township in said county, containing about 300 acres (subject, however, to the widow's dower which has been duly assigned).

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one fourth cash, and give notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in six and twelve months with interest at eight per cent. from sale.

ALBERT GAINEY, Com'r.

Oct. 20, 1892—ts

SHORT CROPS
Necessitate Close Margins.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
COOK STOVES.
HEATING STOVES
FOR WOOD OR COAL.
PUMPS, TINWARE HOLLOW-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

which we will sell at very close figures.

We also have a full line of
Iron Mantels and Grates.
CALL AND SEE THEM.

☞ Have your Stoves repaired and fitted up before the cold weather is on you.

McMILLAN BROS.

Oct. 13, 1892—tf

Papers for Sale.

One thousand old exchange papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terms Cash.

After this date my books will be closed and I will sell goods STRICTLY FOR CASH. Customers will find that my whole stock of goods is marked at a very close margin, and the cash system will be very greatly to their advantage in the end.

F. W. THORNTON.

Oct. 13, 1892—3t

For Sale, the Hooper Place on Harrington Hill.

It has a good house on it; good water; one hundred young pear trees in bearing, besides peach trees and grape vines; 17 acres, five or six cleared and under good fence. If not sold before the 31st of October it will be sold on that day at public auction

Oct. 13, 1892—3tpd

R. R. LOTS!

WE GO FORWARD.

The development of the country along the line of the great "Short Cut" Railroad to the South, from Wilson, N. C., to Florence, S. C., is indeed wonderful and the promise of future advancement is something marvellous.

The land is fertile and suitable for all kinds of crops, and especially favorable for fruit and truck raising, while the climate is benignant and the facilities for shipping to market in any direction are unexcelled by any other section.—and in no section is developement and broadening prosperity more certain and permanent.

Along this line of Railroad are situated the growing towns mentioned below, at which we will offer a number of desirable lots for sale at the time specified.

Remember that this is the Great Short Cut Through Line North and South.

Elrod, Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Pembroke, Tuesday, Nov. 1st, at 1 p. m.
Buie's, Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, at 10 a. m. to 12 m.
Rennert, Wednesday, Nov. 2nd at 2 p. m.
Parkton, Thursday, Nov. 3rd, at 10 a. m.

PEMBROKE

is located at the crossing of the Carolina Central with the Fayetteville & Florence R. R., and is the central town of Robeson County, and is bound to be a populous city at an early day by reason of its advantageous location.

Terms of sale all cash, or one half cash, balance in 12 months, note with 8 per cent.

J. B. EDGERTON, Agent.

Oct. 13, 1892—3t

Druggists' Sundries.

The most select and largest line in the city of

HAIR BRUSHES,
Tooth Brushes,

SHAVING BRUSHES, COMBS, HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, COLOGNES, DENTIFRICES, ETC.

Particular attention is invited to a full line of STAPLE and FANCY TOILET SOAPS, which will be found satisfactory in use and economical.

H. R. HORNE.

Oct. 13, 1892—1m

GREAT SALE OF
Standard-Bred Horses.

At my third annual sale, at auction, of standard-bred trotting and harness horses, to take place on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER the 11th, there will be sold two grand-daughters of Hambletonian 10 (40 in the 2:30 list), one of them in foal to Pamlico, 2:16¾, 4 of Daniel Lambert, (38 in the 2:30 list), 4 of Ben Franklin (23 in the 2:30 list), 2 of Aristos (12 in the 2:30 list), one of George Wilkes, record 2:22, sire of 80 in the 2:30 list, one of Baron Wilkes, record 2:14, sire of 12 in 2:30 list, one of Happy Medium, sire of Nancy Hanks, 2:04½, and 75 other 2:30 trotters, one daughter of Pamlico, 2:16¾, one daughter of Jerome Eddy, 2:16¾, one of Charley B, sire of Alice Herlew, and 14 others in 2:30 list, 2 daughters of Franklin Chief, and 5 standard-bred stallions, sons by him; one standard-bred grandson of Princeps, sire of Trinket, 2:14, and 29 others in 2:30 list, out of a granddaughter of Hambletonian, 10, sire 40 in 2:30 list, the dams of 75 other 2:30 trotters. Other standard bred fillies and geldings will be sold, in all about 40 head. No horses so well bred and individually so good were ever seen in North Carolina as will be sold at this sale.

A catalogue giving pedigree and descriptions of each animal will be issued about October 25th, and may be had on application in writing to

B. F. WILLIAMSON,
Fairview Farm,
Oct. 13, 1892—3tpd Raleigh, N. C.

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Capt. Jas. S. Evans and wife to John D. Williams which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in Book Q. No. 3, page 517, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: About four hundred acres of very valuable farming lands on Cape Fear River, in Cedar Creek Township, adjoining the lands of Henry E. Smith and others, lying on the south west side of Lock's Creek and between said creek and the river.

This farm lies within seven miles of Fayetteville, N. C., and is one of the most desirable in the county.

☞ Capt. Evans is on the place and will show the lands to parties wishing to buy.

Place of sale: Market House.

Time of sale: Thursday, November 17th, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

For further particulars apply to Capt. J. S. Evans, C. W. Broadfoot, Att'y, or

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Mortgagee,

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 13, 1892—ts

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain land mortgage, executed by Joseph K. Barge and wife Milley to Ed. S. York, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book S. No. 4, Page 412, &c., the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: A lot in Fayetteville, N. C., in the western line of Chatham street, 80 feet north of the northern line of Rowan street, adjoining the lot conveyed by W. A. Guthrie to Rev. H. S. McDuffie, fronting along the western line of Chatham street seventy-four and one half feet (74½) and running back about two hundred seventy-five feet to the line of the Wilson & Fayetteville Railroad. On this lot there is a good building which rents at $4.00 per month.

Place of sale: Court House door, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, November 10th, 1892.

Terms of sale: Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Oct. 13, 1892—ts

NEILL McKINNON,
Commission - Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cotton and Naval Stores.

Consignments Solicited.

Oct. 6, 1892—3m

None Better to be Found.

What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.

Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!

Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE.*

Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.

N. INGRAM.

Sept. 29, 1

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
ROBERT M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
JAMES C. MacRAE,
of Cumberland.

FOR JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
ROBERT B. GLENN.

FOR CONGRESS, 3RD DISTRICT:
B. F. GRADY, of Duplin.
FOR ELECTOR, 3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JOHN G. SHAW, of Cumberland.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator, 7th District:
JOHN W. McLAUCHLIN.
For Representatives:
H. L. COOK.
ALEX. THAGARD.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff:
JAMES B. SMITH.
For Treasurer:
JOHN B. TROY.
For Register of Deeds:
H. L. HALL.
For Coroner:
DR. J. F. HIGHSMITH.
For Surveyor:
J. HECTOR SMITH.
For Constable, Cross Creek Township:
W. D. JONES.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 1892.

"SECTION 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do re affirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of nine of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

"We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied in the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular Government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic

THE FORCE BILL.

"SEC. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as 'the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.'

"Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

"Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

"Believing that the preservation of Republican Government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

"SEC. 3. We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.

"We declare it to be a fundamental principal of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

"We denounce the McKinley tariff law, enacted by the Fifty-first Congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party.

"Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

"We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States.

"We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

SHAM RECIPROCITY.

"SEC. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the shaw reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural while erecting a Custom-House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people..

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

"SEC. 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experince may show to be necessary.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

"SEC. 6.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas.

"The last Democratic Administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people

THE SILVER QUESTION.

"SEC. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

"We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

"SEC. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST.

"SEC. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition.

"We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"SEC. 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect aboard and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially to our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

"We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

RUSSIAN OPPOESSION—IRISH HOMN RULE.

SEC. 11.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure the oppressed equal rights.

"We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self government in Ireland.

PAUPER AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

"SEC. 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

"SEC. 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly.

"We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

"SEC. 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater.

"when any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government—that such aid should be extended by a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvements is secured.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL

"SEC. 15.—For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

SEC. 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Expostion as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

FREE COMMON SCHOOLS.

"SEC. 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essetial of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever.

"We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

NEW STATES.

"SEC 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administor the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed.

"The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

PROTECTION FOR RAILROAD MEN.

"SEC. 19.—We favor the Legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the enactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republidan Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SEC. 20.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

"SEC. 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

"SEC. 22.—Upon this Statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of anministration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, to institutions under which the Republic has grown great andpowerful."

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,
Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of
FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS
from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.
☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Manager.

SEWING MACHINES
AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock
THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.
Each machine guaranteed for five years.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
April 7, 1892—tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect October 1st, 1892.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:45 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:02 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:43 "
Leave Maxton,	9:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 12, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	7:00 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	8:35 p. m.
Leave Climax,	9:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	11:40 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No 18, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	7:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	8:15 "	3:40 "
Arrive Madison,	9:05 "	4:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.	No. 17, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	9:55 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "	5:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:00 noon.	7:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED OCT. 8, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	*6 00 P. M.
Leave Tarboro	12 55 P. M	
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED MAY 31, 1892.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	*2 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw		11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville		*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma		11 55 "
Arrive Wilson		12 50 P. M.
Leave Wilson	3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro		12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 7:00 P M. Returning leaves Kinston 7:30 A M, Greenville 8:40 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:25 A M. Weldon 11.45 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Parmele 9:00 A. M., returning leaves Parmele 7:00 P. M., arrives Washington 8:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:30 P M, Plymouth 5:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:20 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:50 A M 9:50 A M. Arrive Tarboro 1:00 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on McPaul & N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:1 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 3 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Look at these Prices!

Bedsteads at $1.50 worth $2.00.
Rocking Chairs 90c., worth $1.50.
Fancy Tables or Lamp Stands 99c., worth $1.50.
A Bedstead, Dresser and Washstand, Solid Antique Oak, Beveled Edge, Glass in Dresser, for the small price of $16.50.

—These Bargains are Limited to a Small Supply, so Call Early.—

MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER OF ANY MATERIAL DESIRED OR RENOVATED AT MODERATE PRICES.

A complete line of **FURNITURE** and **HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS** always on hand and at prices in proportion with the above.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,
3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.
No. 57 HAY ST., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 6, 1892—tf

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.
WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A
FULL LINE
Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Scroll-work, Turned-work, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Rough Lumber.
☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ☜

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --
AT RALEIGH, N. C.,
Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.
Organs from $30 to $300.

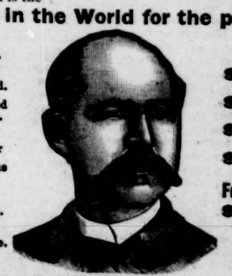
We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,
MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
March 17th, 1892. 10m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the
Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.

For BOYS & YOUTHS.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 7, 1892—5m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
—AT—
WALTER WATSON'S
Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,	PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,
LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.
March 24, 1892—tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you
AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE
for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF" which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is uniform.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"
WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF
General Jackson.
"STRENGTH, DURABILITY
—AND—
HONEST CONSTRUCTION"
ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE
OLD HICKORY WAGONS.
ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.
A. E. RANKIN & Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CAROLINA
-Machine Company.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saw Mill Machinery
DEALERS IN
"Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers
Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 19, 1891.

NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER
The Manager of the Fashionable Campello Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL
An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

Business Established 1832.
A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,
SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER
Carriages, Buggies and Harness.
Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.
—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 17
PERFECTION IN FLOUR.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE
INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.
Patapsco Superlative Patent.
The Premier Flour of America
Is Unsurpssed for Bread, Biscuit or Pstry.
The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.
☞ Ask your grocer for
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT.
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT.
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.
C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore.
Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.